THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

NAPOLEON WANTS TO SEND AN ULTIMATUM, BUT HIS CABINET RESTRAINS HIM.

Paris Correspondence London Times, April 10.

The rumor of an ultimatum from the French Government, which occasioned the panic in Paris a day or two ago was not so entirely unfounded as the Minister of the Interior told the Prefects, if the fact be true, as I am positively assured it is, that the Emperor himself proposed it to the Council of Ministers. The majority of the Ministers, if not all of them, vigorously opposed the proposition, which, after an animated discussion, was left to stand over for the next meeting, held the following evening. The Emperor persisted in his views, and, as I am given to understand, maintained them with unusual warmth. The Ministers, on the other hand, were equally obstinate, on the ground that negotiation was not yet exhausted, and that the moment was not one for an *ultimatum*, the rejection of which would necessarily be followed by an appeal to arms; and that France was not yet ready to go to war. This second deliberation lasted into the night; but from what M. de Moustier has stated in the Legislative Body and Senate, there is reason to suppose that the Emperor gave way. The Minister of the Interior, therefore, said the truth when he informed the Prefects that no *ultimatum* had been *sent* to Berlin; but that the subject was discussed; I believe there is no doubt. Why M. Lavallette did not communicate directly with the Parisians, who were most affected by the rumor, instead of sending to the provinces, is a mystery, unless, as a journal remarks, he is of the same mind as the Prefect of the Seine, who says that in Paris there are really no Parisians, but only a nomade population, who can have no interest in the matter.

THE EMPEROR WILL NOT BACK OUT.

The question of war or peace being mooted the other evening at the Tuileries, one very highly placed and very pacific functionary remarked that in actual circumstances there was no choice but between an act of folly and backing out of the affair altogether—"*une folie ou une reculade.*" "Then," answered the Emperor, "my choice would be for *folie*, but for the *reculade*, never!" The Government is now showing every disposition to come to a compromise with the Commission on the Army Organization bill, and to lose as little time as possible, and make all reasonable concessions to complete it.

LUXEMBOURG.

PETITION TO THE KING OF HOLLAND FAVORING ANNEXATION TO FRANCE.

The following petition appears in the Paris papers:—

To His Majesty, William III, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, etc.—Sire:—Be pleased to permit many of your most faithful subjects, inhabitants of the city of Luxembourg, to raise, at this moment of profound anxiety, their voice towards the throne. Luxembourg, happy and free, has prospered under the sceptre of your glorious house, and it will preserve an eternal and grateful remembrance of it. In the present day Fate is against your Majesty and our country, and the days of our independence appear to be numbered. After the grave events of last year, which dissolved the old Germanic confederation, we can no longer hope to maintain our national existence. The fortress of Luxembourg will fall either to Northern Germany or to France, and in either case the country will inevitably follow the destinies of the nation that is in possession of the capital. If in such circumstances a semblence of independence could be preserved to us, it would be no other than ephemeral and uncertain, and would only prolong the agony of our country. On the one hand, France desires the annexation of the Grand Duchy; on the other, the Grand Duchy recoils from its annexation to the Northern Confederation and its absorption by Germany. We admire Germany, but our sympathies, our habits, our traditions, our strong feeling of equality, our ancient franchises, draw us, not towards Germany, but towards France. It is with the latter we should find a new country and a future, and those sentiments the whole country shares. Were war to break out, whatever might be the issue, we should be the first victims to it. Even now we tremble for our homes, our families, and our future condition. Your Majesty, in your magnanimous goodness, will understand our alarms and excuse our complaints. If you fear, as we do, that our independence, however dear to us, cannot be guaranteed, you can, Sire, without failing in your paternal mission, and without endangering the interests of Luxembourg, accede to the wishes of France. The disinterested love of our dear country, and the solicitude we feel for its future, inspire us with this language. Whatever may befall us, attachment to the glorious and noble family of Orange will never be effaced from our hearts. Long live King William III! (Here follows the signatures.)

ANOTHER PETITION ASKING CONTINUED ANNEXATION TO HOLLAND.

The *Courrier du Luxembourg* publishes the following petition:—

To His Majesty the King of Holland, Grand Duke of Luxembourg:—Sire—In presence of the grave situation which seems to threaten the independence of our country, the undersigned respectfully lay before your Majesty their ardent desire to retain an autonomy under the sceptre of the House of Orange. Any political change which would compromise their independence would be considered as a misfortune for our beloved country. Your Majesty's devoted subjects.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LORD STANLEY DOES NOT DESIRE TO BE INTERROGATED JUST NOW.

Lord Stanley, on the evening of April 11th, in the House of Commons, said:—The honorable member for Chatham has given notice of a motion with reference to the claims arising out of the American civil war. I intended to-morrow to have made to him an appeal, to which, from what I have heard to-day, I believe he would have listened favorably, to postpone the motion for the present, *on the ground that negotiations are still going on.* We are anxious, I believe, on all sides that these negotiations should be brought to a favorable conclusion, and I believe that a discussion at the present time would not tend to promote it. If the honorable member be in the House I would address my appeal to him now; if not, I must repeat it to-morrow.

Mr. Otway had no hesitation in responding to the appeal, and postponing his motion, which, however, he should feel bound to propose on a future occasion, if no other member took up the subject.

—A Dano-Swiss society has been established for the purpose of making a harbor at Helsingfors, on the Sound. The harbor will be situated north of the town, and protected by two dykes, 5450 and 1100 feet in length respectively, and an entrance 700 feet wide. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at ten million of francs.

—M. Augustin Challamel has lately published the third volume of his "Mémoires du Peuple Français," a series of tableaux, so to speak, in which we behold the successive changes and developments of French society from the earliest periods to the present time. The work will be completed in eight volumes.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

THEIR MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY—DEPARTURE THIS MORNING.

This morning at 7 o'clock our distinguished Oriental visitors take the train for Washington city, after a brief sojourn in Gotham of three days and a half. Those of our friends, however, who have been unable to accomplish the double purpose of paying their respects to the Ambassadors, and gratifying their own curiosity by an inspection of the winter costume of these officials, will be gratified to know that they propose returning very shortly, as Secretary Ukitesy (pronounced *oricky*) assured our reporter at a late hour last evening, when they will be much pleased to enlarge the circle of their acquaintance among the Gothamites.

Yesterday morning they visited the large banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. (one of them had called there on business on Wednesday morning, and his presence at that time drew a considerable crowd). They passed through the various offices, and were much interested in the explanations, so far as comprehensible to them, of the system of banking as here conducted. The paying-teller counted out to a customer a handfull of bills, and they looked on smilingly at the dexterity and accuracy with which it was done, nodding their heads approvingly, muttering an equivalent to "very good." The solid coin they handled and examined with an evidently superior satisfaction to that evinced in the piles of greenbacks that were shown them, especially when they could not be assured that the paper money would produce the coin if required. When informed that this would probably be the case ere very long, they were better pleased, and thought the arrangements would then do very well. The safes and vaults were regarded with intense interest, the massive doors and heavy walls, and thorough protection afforded to the valuable contents, was something evidently well appreciated. The general appointments of the institution, although lacking the peculiar style of ornamentation to which their tastes were accustomed, impressed them with their chaste elegance. During the hour and a half of their stay a crowd of probably two hundred persons had gathered in the street, eagerly awaiting their exit, some thirty or forty boys thronged the sidewalk, and as any person came out, shouted vociferously, coupling them with the Japanese. As the negro porter stepped out he was fixed upon as a servant of the Embassy, and assailed accordingly. At about 1 o'clock the party re-entered the carriage and resumed to the hotel. It had been proposed that the afternoon should be passed in driving through the Central Park, but there was so much of packing, letter-writing, etc., to get through with, in the midst of constant interruptions from visitors, that the trip, for the present, was abandoned. For the same reason, an invitation from Captain Coulter, Warden of the Toombs, to visit that institution, was declined. Last evening, in consequence of so constant interruption in making their final preparations for departure, orders were given to send up no more cards.

Colonel George S. Fisher, late American Consul at Yeddo, will accompany the embassy, unofficially, to Washington to-day.

They have pretty stringent ideas of rank, and have manifested a hesitancy in regard to publicity until they should be regularly presented to the President and authorities at the National Capital, after which they freely expressed their readiness to be shown around to any extent. Already a number of private entertainments are on the tapis awaiting their return, and visits projected to fortifications, public buildings, and points of interest *ad libitum*. Fukusawa Ukitchy has improved his English materially since his visit to this country in 1860. He is a full-faced, genial-looking man, wearing the loose dress of his country. Upon inquiring after "Tommy," last evening, he informed our reporter that this youngster has been for a couple of years filling the humble position of interpreter in an English teahouse in Shanghai. There are three families of royal blood inheriting a right to the Tycoon succession. They are Omara, Satsuma, and Mito Omara is brother to the present Tycoon, and is about fifteen years old. He is being educated in France. It is supposed that in four years more he will complete his studies, spend a year in visiting Europe, and return to his own country via New York and San Francisco.

It is an interesting fact that the Colorado, which brought this party from Japan, had a return freight largely exceeding her capacity, including many orders for goods never before exported. On the other side, the exports from Yokohama last year amounted to $18,486,110, of which the English had $9,037,040 again at $3,015,807 to our country. California is rapidly drawing an increased proportion to the United States. This visit doubtless looks to increased facilities for commercial intercourse between the two countries, and the ambassadors express the highest confidence in the prospect of an important and lucrative trade being built up in a very few years.

Their opinion was asked in regard to the claims upon England in the "Alabama" case. They seemed to regard them as just, and that they would be satisfactorily adjusted.

The second Commissioner, Matsuno Jujaju, seems to be the most highly educated of this party. A college of arts and sciences at Yeddo, has made him President; there, the natives are instructed in foreign languages, and foreigners in Japanese. Both Commissioners evince an earnest desire to learn of our educational system.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

SENATOR WILSON AT FORTRESS MONROE.

HIS VISIT TO JEFF. DAVIS AND ADDRESS TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25.—Senator Wilson visited this post to-day, having come down early in the morning by special boat from Norfolk. He was accompanied by General Armstrong, who has charge of the freedmen in this district. The band of the 5th Artillery played strains of patriotic music as the boat touched the wharf, a salute was fired, and Adjutant Weir and Major McElrath escorted the Senator to headquarters, where the hospitalities of the place were extended by General Barton and his officers.

The Senator paid a visit to Jefferson Davis at his quarters. The interview was pleasant and mutually agreeable. The conversation was on general subjects, on old Congressional reminiscences, on army topics, and on the probabilities of the impending war in Europe. They parted as they met, with mutual expressions of politeness and good-will.

Subsequently the Senator drove over to the school-house, where children of the freedmen are being educated. It is in the village of Hampton, and is known as the Butler school, it having been built under the rule of General Benjamin F. Butler. It is a large, well-lighted frame building, in the form of a cross. The children greeted Senator Wilson with the John Brown hymn. Several hundred colored men, from the village and neighboring farms, most of them wearing old army overcoats, some officers and soldiers from the fort, and a few white men and ladies, assembled to see and hear him. The day being wet and cold, and no sufficient notice having been given, the audience was not so large as it would otherwise have been.

Senator Wilson, having been introduced and cordially received, proceeded to make a speech, addressing himself principally to the colored people, who listened to him with eager attention, and occasionally applauded the sentiments uttered. He advised them and the poor whites and repentant Rebels to vote only for those men who are fully committed to the cause of the country, of equal rights, of liberty, justice, humanity, education, and human improvement—in other words, to stand only on the platform of the great Union Republican party. At the close of his address the audience arose and gave three cheers for Senator Wilson, and three more for the Republican Union party of the State of Virginia.

The Senator then drove back to the wharf, and took the steamer for Norfolk, whence he starts this afternoon by railroad for Newbern, North Carolina.

—Dean Alexander is about to publish a volume of poems and critical essays, as a sort "recommendation" of his fitness, we imagine, for the Professorship of Poetry at Oxford. His competitor, Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, has had two or three months the start in this respect.

AN APPALLING TRAGEDY

Another Mid-Day Murder.

The Victim, Mrs. Dorcas Magilton, Sixty-two Years Old.

Arrest of the Supposed Criminal—George H. Winnemore.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The trial of Gottlieb Williams for the murder of an inoffensive old lady in her own house, and during the broad light of day, is scarcely over, and the day for the execution of the guilty man not yet fixed, when it again becomes our reluctant duty to chronicle a high-handed deed of blood, which in almost every particular coincides with the brutal crime of which Gottlieb Williams has been found guilty.

The Victim

in the present case was Mrs. Dorcas Magilton, a peasant and inoffensive lady about sixty-two years of age, who resided with her husband in a small brick house two stories and a half in height, at No. 1309 Shippen street, in the Fourth Ward. The husband, Mr. Adam Magilton, is about seventy-five years of age, and a carpenter by trade. He is well known and universally respected in the lower part of the city. Colonel Magilton, of the First District Internal Revenue Office, and during the war a popular officer in the Pennsylvania Reserves, is a son of the unfortunate family, who have also a married daughter residing in the city.

The Alleged Murderer,

who is already in custody, is a young man by the name of George H. Winnemore, a son of the late Mr. Philip Winnemore, who held the position of High Constable in this city about fifteen years ago. He is now about twenty-two years of age, of genteel and peaceable appearance, with a smooth face and dark brown hair, and about five feet ten inches in height. For several years past he has been connected with the regular army, from which he was discharged on the 20th of last month, his regiment at the time being stationed on the Indian frontier.

Immediately after his discharge, young Winnemore came to this city, and took up his lodgings at the Monitor House, No. 205 South Front street, which is kept by Mr. Adam Meanock. Winnemore's mother, who resides in Nonater's court, near Tenth and Arch streets, is now lying very ill, and as yet knows nothing of the terrible crime of which her son stands accused. Young Winnemore is a spiritualist, and on account of difficulty arising out of his peculiar religious opinions, has not been on visiting terms with his family.

His spiritual professions brought him into contact with the Magilton family, both Mr. and Mrs. Magilton being attached to the same sect. Winnemore made their acquaintance at a spiritual meeting some time ago, and since then has been a frequent visitor at the house, and on intimate terms with the family, with whom he frequently sat at table. On Sunday last he passed the whole day at their house, remaining from 10 o'clock in the morning till 7 in the evening. Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, he again called at the house and found Mrs. Magilton alone. With her he remained about an hour, when Mr. Magilton arrived, and then, according to

The Prisoner's Story,

he left the house and walked out to a place about two miles beyond the Schuylkill. Returning to Fairmount Park, he sat there for some time, engaged in reading and in watching a man fishing. Leaving the park, he came into the city, and when passing the Academy of Natural Sciences, was told, in answer to an inquiry, that it was 3 o'clock. He then proceeded down Broad Street to Shippen, to the house of the Magiltons. Knocking at the door, no one responded, and Winnemore entered, and going to the kitchen, found Mrs. Magilton lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He ran at once to look the front door, and then proceeded to search the house for the murderer. While doing so he heard a knock at the front door, which he at once opened to admit Mr. Magilton. Winnemore then informed him that his wife was lying in the back room murdered. The husband, shocked by this almost incredible information, exclaimed:—"Murdered! it cannot be, as it is but a short time since I left her."

Mr. Magilton's Account of the Affair.

Mr. Magilton left the house about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking a pair of spectacles to a neighboring shop for repairs. He left Mrs. Magilton seated quietly in a rocking chair in the back room, and engaged in knitting. In about an hour he returned, and on trying his key in the spring-lock, found the door fastened. He then rapped, and was answered by Winnemore, when the colloquy above given took place. The two at once proceeded to the back room, and there the amazed husband beheld his wife, lying upon the floor in a pool of blood, and quite dead. The rocking chair in which she had been seated was overturned, but beyond this there was nothing to indicate that there had been the least show of resistance on the part of the murdered lady.

The Events After the Discovery of the Murder.

Mr. Magilton gazed in horror and amazement upon the dead body of his wife for a few minutes, and then requested Winnemore to run for a policeman. The latter obeyed, and shortly returned with Officer James McCullen, Sr. Mr. Magilton then requested Winnemore to summon his daughter, whose residence was but a short distance from the scene of the tragedy. But before Winnemore had proceeded very far, he was overtaken by Officer James McCullen, Jr., to whom he had been pointed out, and was at once conveyed to the Second District Police Station, on suspicion of being the guilty party in the affair. There he remained in custody until seven o'clock this morning, when he was brought up to the Central Station, to await developments.

The news of the murder spread rapidly, and soon a large crowd congregated about the house. Other officers also arrived, among them Lieutenant Hampton and Detectives Lamon and Tryon, who took possession of the premises, and proceeded to examine the body. By its side, on the floor, lay a small riveting hammer, the property of Mr. Magilton, which was covered with blood and matted with hair. With this the murderer had inflicted nine separate blows upon the head of his victim, each one penetrating to the brain, and sufficient of itself to cause death. But the guilty man had not been content with this, but with a sharp instrument had inflicted a deep gash upon the left side of the throat. Search was made for the weapon, which was tracked by a bloody path to the water-closet in the yard, in which a bloody razor was soon brought to light. The facts in relation to the wounds upon the body of Mrs. Magilton were further corroborated at the post-mortem examination, which was made late in the afternoon by Dr. Shapleigh, Surgeon to the Coroner.

On Wednesday evening the son-in-law of Mrs. Magilton had given her a ten-dollar bill, and two others of two dollars each. On examining the wallet in her pocket, nothing was found but a ten-cent note and a few pennies.

The Evidences of Winnemore's Guilt

are very positive, and there is scarce a doubt but that he will be convicted of the crime. On his person was found a diary, containing several letters addressed to his friends, and among them the following general note:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867.

To my Friends:—This sad calamity is caused by my enemies—those who were my pretended friends. I have been accused of many things which are utterly false. God knows I am innocent of them. This note is intended especially for M. M. of this city, although I forgive them for what they have done. I prefer death to dishonor, for it rests as a stigma on my name and character, and would for years. I have tried to bear with all, but it bears me down with trouble. I now bid all earthly friends and enemies farewell in this life. Let the past be forgotten. Yours in truth.

GEORGE WINNEMORE.

From this, it would almost conclusively appear that the desperate man had premeditated a deed of blood, to be followed by the taking of his own life. The diary is written in a beautiful hand. It gives an account of his daily adventures, and states, among other things, that he understands the art of short-hand writing, to which he is said to be well skilled.

There were also found upon his person two two dollar bills, which are supposed to be the ones missing from Mrs. Magilton's wallet; but no trace of the ten-dollar bill could be discovered. Last evening, Lieutenant Hampton went to the Monitor House, where the accused boarded, and in his valise found a razor case. The proprietor stated that two days ago, while shaving, Winnemore said to him that he had a better instrument than that, and produced one, and the proprietor last evening identified the one found in the well as the razor loaned to him. It was peculiar in being ground on one side only, and for that reason it was remembered. The proprietor also states that on Wednesday he told Winnemore that he must pay his board; that he might stay one night more, but he must then pay the five days he owed or leave. Winnemore, in answer, said it would be all right, as he expected money yesterday from his brother.

Such are the facts in this shocking tragedy, and the striking evidences of George Winnemore's guilt. The detectives are still at work following up the clues to the guilty person, and collecting and arranging the evidence to be presented at the Coroner's inquest, which takes place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Some of the people who are acquainted with the affair seem reluctant to appear in the case; but their attendance will doubtless be enforced, and it is expected that a chain of evidence will be produced at the inquest which will fasten the guilt upon Winnemore beyond all shadow of doubt. The prisoner, however, still maintains his entire innocence, but is very quiet, and has but little to say.

The affair has created an excitement in the neighborhood, and, indeed, throughout the city, which almost rivals that attending the crimes of Williams, Berger, and Probst. Last evening the son and daughter of the unfortunate lady visited their saddened home. They have the sincere sympathy of the entire public, but this is a small compensation for the grief which a desperate villain has brought upon them.

ARKANSAS.

PROGRESS OF THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS—OFFICE-HOLDERS SUPERSEDED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 25.—Orders were received to-day by Governor Murphy from General Ord, to the effect that the State is divided into eleven registration districts. Registration officers are to be appointed in each district, four of officers serving in the army and two citizens, Cunningham, the State Treasurer, has been dismissed, being incompetent to hold office under the Congressional acts. Colonel Page, Quartermaster, has been appointed in his place. Several other State officers are likely to be dismissed for the same reason. The expected registration of voters will commence speedily.

IMPORTANT ORDERS OF GENERAL ORD.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS, VICKSBURG, Miss., April 15.—No elections will hereafter be held in Mississippi or Arkansas, to fill vacancies existing or accruing in offices of the Provisional Governments of those States until a registration of voters is made. Officers of the Provisional State Governments who may have been by statute law competent to make appointments to fill vacancies occurring before the passage of the Reconstruction act, passed March 2, 1867, where a vacancy may exist or occur which it is important to have filled, are requested to notify the General commanding; and he who is responsible that the requirements of that law be complied with will make the necessary appointment to fill the vacancy, until an election for that purpose can be held under the law.

Local civil officers of existing provisional Governments of the States of Arkansas and Mississippi will continue in the performance of their duties until the expiration of the terms of their offices, unless otherwise directed in special cases, or until their successors may be appointed or elected, in accordance with the act of Congress to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2, 1867.

The most important duty devolving upon freedmen, in their new condition, is that of providing, by their own labor, for the support of themselves and families. They now have a common interest in the general prosperity. This prosperity does not depend so much on how men vote as upon how well each member of society labors and keeps his contracts. Freedmen were, therefore, urged not to neglect their business to engage in political discussions, but continue to comply with their contracts, and provide for themselves and families; for unless they do so, a famine may come and they will have no food.

When the time comes for them to have their names entered in the book of voters, which will be before next September, the General Commanding will send them word through proper United States or county officers, and send the books to places near by their homes, so that every voter can have his name registered, and can afterwards vote without going far from his home. Only those residing in towns will be registered or vote there.

By command of Major General ORD.
O. D. GREEN, Asst. Adj't.-Gen'l.

THE SELMA BANK ROBBERY.

The Selma papers give the following particulars:—It appears, on investigation, that the bank has suffered largely in recent outside speculations, the character of which we did not learn, nor did we learn whether they were entered upon by Mr. Parkman, the President, upon his own responsibility, or with the sanction of the Board of Directors. While weakened and embarrassed by these losses, on the 1st instant, a Government draft for $85,000 was presented and paid. On the 7th another draft of the same character, for $75,000, was presented. Mr. Parkman explained that it would suit the convenience of the bank to have a few days' time, and payment was delayed until the 14th, when a demand was made, accompanied with a threat of protest. Payment was promised on the next day, and that evening the robbery was reported. The next day the bank was taken in charge by the military authorities, acting under orders from General Swayne, and its officers were put under arrest, though left at large on parole. Yesterday morning General Swayne came down, an investigation was commenced, and Mr. Parkman left the city. We believe our information is correct, that the examination has progressed sufficiently to show that no robbery was committed, and that no funds not accounted for are missing. The cash balance on the books corresponds with the money in the safe, or nearly so. Under the circumstances, Mr. Parkman's flight from the city is inexplicable, except on the idea that, alarmed and overwhelmed by the culmination of his troubles, he took that unfortunate method of reaching General Morgan, now attending Court at Camden. Since writing the above we have learned: 1. That the capital of the bank was never paid in. 2. That the circulation was used to pay for the bonds upon which it was obtained. 3. That the bonds deposited to secure the Government deposits were borrowed—facts, if facts, even more startling than those which yesterday formed the topics of the street, and from which our readers must draw their own conclusions.

Notorious Traitors Discharged.

John Merriman, Colonel Kane, Bradley Johnson, and others, indicted for treason and bridge burning, were discharged by the United States District Court at Baltimore, on Tuesday, a *nolle prosequi* having been found in their cases. These are the men who fomented the attack in the streets of Baltimore on the 6th Massachusetts regiment, on the 19th of April, 1861; who burned the bridges between Baltimore and Philadelphia to prevent the passage of Federal troops, and who employed every means within their control to aid the cause of treason. Johnson became an officer in the Rebel service, and he was particularly cruel and vindictive towards the Union people of his own State.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The Odd Fellows' Celebration at Washington.

The weather here is very fine. The Odd Fellows are parading in large numbers, joined by the Brethren from Alexandria and Georgetown. The ceremonies at the National Theatre will consist of oration, original odes, etc. The celebration will close this evening by an entertainment to the visiting brethren for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Order.

Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., April 26.—The steamer North American, from Liverpool, with dates to the 11th, has arrived. Her news has been anticipated by the cable.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Chicago and Rock Island, 87⅞; Reading, 102½; Canton, 42½; Erie, 57⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 69½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 99½; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 86½; New York Central, 97½; Illinois Central, 113; Cumberland preferred, 30; Five-twenties of 1862, 105⅝; do. of 1864, 108½; new issue, 107½; Hudson River, 91; Ten-forties, 98; Seven-thirties, new issue, 106½; all others, 105½; Sterling Exchange, 9⅜ at sight, 10⅜. Gold closed at 139¼.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Edward Brofy was charged with assault and battery upon John Mulholl. The prosecutor testified that he asked Brofy to drink with him one Sunday, in West Philadelphia, and Brofy, after commenting at length upon his worthiness as a person with whom a gentleman of his mind should drink, declined to accept, and struck him in the face, he (the prosecutor) declining also.

The defense alleged that the prosecutor was drunk and boisterous; that others of the house put him out; but the defendant (Brofy) did not lay hands upon him going out.

Catharine Strauss was charged with having received $20, knowing it to have been stolen. The allocution was that a little boy stole this money and gave it to the defendant, and the defendant knew that it was stolen when she received it. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—A. & P. Roberts vs. Zachariah Baldorff, who was sued with Christian A. & Augustus M. Seltzer, and to assess damages as to the said C. A. & A. M. Seltzer. An action on a promissory note, and to determine whether Baldorff is a member of the firm of C. A. & A. M. Seltzer, and together with them liable for the debts of that firm. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—The Guardians of the Poor, to use of the city of Philadelphia, vs. John Baker. An action to recover a judgment bond. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $4414.

Linford Lukens vs. The Fire Insurance Company of New York. An action to recover on an insurance for the loss of stock, etc., destroyed by fire at the store northeast corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—W. J. Provine vs. Richard Homey. An action of trover and conversion to recover the value of a watch. The defense alleged that the watch was sold to defendant by means of fraudulent representations. On trial.

FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The following correspondence explains the disposition made of the application recently made by two female students for admission to the Medical College of Harvard University:—

MARCH 11.—Gentlemen:—Finding it impossible to obtain elsewhere in New England a thoroughly competent medical education, we hereby request permission to enter the Harvard Medical School on the same terms and under the same conditions as other students, there being, as we understand, no University statute to the contrary.

On applying for tickets for the course, we were informed by the Dean of the Medical Faculty that he and his conductors were unable to grant them to us in consequence of some previous action taken by the corporation, to whom now, therefore, we make request to remove any such existing disability. In full faith in the words recently spoken with reference to the University of Harvard—"American colleges are not cloisters for the education of a few persons, but seats of learning whose hospitable doors should be always open to every seeker after knowledge"—we place our petition in your hands, and subscribe ourselves, your obedient servants,

SOPHIA JEX BLAKE,
SUSAN DIMOCK.

To the President and Fellows of the University of Harvard.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, April 8, 1867.—My Dear Madam:—After consultation with the faculty of the Medical College, the corporation direct me to inform you and Miss Dimock that there is no provision for the education of women in any department of this University. Neither the corporation nor the faculty wish to express any opinion as to the right or expediency of the medical education of women, but simply to state the fact that in our school no provision for that purpose has been made, or is at present contemplated. Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS HILL.

Miss S. JEX BLAKE.

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE SIOUX PEACEFULLY INCLINED—THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE PHIL. KEARNEY MASSACRE—A GENERAL WAR INEVITABLE, ETC.

FORT SEDGWICK, Nebraska, April 25.—The council between the special Commissioners and the Brule and Ogallalla bands of Sioux Indians, representing seven hundred warriors, has been concluded. The Indians agreed to go upon a temporary reservation along the river Republican during the existing hostilities.

A war party of eighteen Brule Sioux came in last night from Powder river, desiring peace. One of the party acknowledged their participation in the Fort Phil. Kearney massacre. They state the Indians engaged numbered two thousand. Twelve of them were killed, among whom were three chiefs, and many were wounded.

Hostilities between the Southern Cheyennes and Hancock's troops were reported. If these hostilities continue a general Indian war is inevitable.

Ecclesiastical Meetings This Year.

The following meetings of ecclesiastical bodies will be held during the coming months of this year:—

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Old School Presbyterian, Cincinnati, May 16.
New School Presbyterian, Rochester, New York, May 16.
Cumberland Presbyterian, Memphis, Tennessee, May 16.
United Presbyterian, Xenia, Ohio, May 23.

GENERAL SYNODS.

Reformed Presbyterian, New York city, May 15.
Evangelical Lutheran, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 21.
Reformed Dutch, Geneva, N. Y., June 5.
German Reformed, Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 28.

GENERAL ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

Conference of Rhode Island, Providence, June 11.
General Association of Connecticut, New Milford, June 18.
General Association of Vermont, St. Albans, June 18.
General Conference of Maine, Lewistown, June 25.
General Association of Massachusetts, Conway, June 25.
General Association of New Hampshire, Nashua, August 27.

—M. Somner has lately published a supplement to the last edition of Madame de Sévigné's letters, which extends the collection to fourteen volumes. He is said to have discharged his task in an acceptable manner, especially in his preface, where he initiates us into the mysteries of Madame de Sévigné's grammar, which was faulty on occasions, to say the least. Nor was "Notre Dame de Livry" much better in regard to spelling—an accomplishment in which the moderns alone are perfect.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
FRIDAY, April 26, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in steady demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107⅜@107¼, no change. 93¾ was bid for 10-40s; 109¾ for 1862 5-20s; 109⅜ for 6s of 1881; and 105½@106 for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51@51¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58@58⅛, a decline of ¼; and Camden and Amboy at 130½@131, no change. 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 56½ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 28 for preferred do.; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little doing. Girard College sold at 28½. 63 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 18 for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 13¾ for Hestonville.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 137½ was bid for First National; 116¾ for Third National; 107½ for Fourth National; 104½ for Seventh National; 153½ for Philadelphia; 137½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56½ for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 57 for Girard; 92 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; and 45 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53⅛, a slight advance; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 31, no change; and common do. at 21¾; 15¾ was bid for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140; 11 A. M., 139⅞; 12 M., 139½; 1 P. M., 139⅜, a decline of 1⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$300 5-20s '65, Jy. cp	107⅜	100 sh Read R	61
$2000 do	107⅜	100 do	61
$3242·77 Pa 5s, past due	100⅞	100 do	55.51-16
$2000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99½	100 do	55.51
$100 do	99½	50 do	55
$3500 City 6s, Old	96⅝	36 sh Pa R	58⅛
$700 do, Old	96⅝	20 do	58
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82	77	7 sh Lehigh N	53⅝
$200 Sch N 7 p c b l	80⅞	1 sh Cam & Am	131
$500 Union Cl Bs	93	1 do	131
100 sh Sch Nav	21¾	2 do	131
100 sh Sch Nav Pf	31		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109¾@109¾; do, 1862, 109¾@109⅝; do., 1864, 108¾@108⅝; do., 1865, 108¾@108½; do., 1865, new, 107¾@107⅝; do 5s, 10-40s, 98½@98⅜; do. 7·30s, August, 106@106¼; do., June, 105¾@105⅝; do., July, 105¼@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118¾@119; do., July, 1864, 118@118⅛; do., Aug. 1864, 117⅜@118⅛; do., October, 1864, 116¼@117; do., Dec., 1864, 115⅝@116; do., May, 1865, 113¾@113⅞; do., Aug., 1865, 112¼@112⅝; do., September, 1865, 111¼@112; do., October, 1865, 111¼@111⅝. Gold, 139¼@139⅜. Silver, 133@134.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 26.—There was quite an active movement in the Flour Market to-day, and holders were firmer in their views. The inquiry was wholly from the home consumers, who purchased 3000 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $13@14·50, the latter rate for choice, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $13@15, California at $16·50@17, fancy brands at $16@17·50, extras at $10@11·25, and superfine at $9@10. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50 ⅜ bbl.; 500 bbls. Brandywine sold on private terms.

There was a slight improvement in the Wheat Market, but prices are weak. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3·30, and 2500 bushels California on private terms. Rye is scarce and wanted. Sales of 600 bushels Western at $1·68, and 500 bushels New York at $1·70. Corn—The stock is light, and the demand good. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow, in store and from the cars, at $1·30; 1200 bushels Western at $1·28; and 1000 bushels white, afloat, at $1·28. Oats are rather better. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 75@76 cents. 1000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·40.

Whisky—The contraband article is selling at $1·60@1·75.

—That the French are profoundly interested in the present state of European affairs, may be inferred from the fact that the first edition of a book recently published in Paris, "L'Armée Français en 1867," was sold in a single day.

THE INDIAN WAR.

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LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....50 | 11 A. M.....66 | 2 P. M.....70

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Alice Lee, Hering, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.
Schr John Sinnman, Banks, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Str W. Whilden, Riggins,

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

France and Prussia.

From the World.

The sensational telegrams which informed us that Count Bismark had uttered a direct menace to France in the matter of the cession of Luxembourg have already been discredited, as at the time we bade our readers expect that they would be. The Prussian Premier, like the French Emperor, is evidently exerting himself to the utmost to avoid, if possible, a collision, upon the results of which, should it occur, no well-informed European statesman can venture to speculate with any confidence. Unfortunately, however, the real peril to the peace of Europe in the present relations of France with Prussia is to be found, not in the Cabinets of Berlin or Paris, but in the inflamed condition of the popular temper of Germany, on the one hand, and in the profoundest convictions and passion of the French people, on the other hand.

Were there no Prussian garrison actually in possession of the fortress of Luxembourg, it might still be doubted whether the German people, flushed with the apparent realization of that long dream of "German unity" over which the Teutonic race has brooded for ages, would quietly accept the cession of a territory inhabited by two hundred thousand Germans to the empire of Napoleon. At a public meeting held the other day in Berlin, it was unanimously "resolved," as we Americans would say, that Luxembourg belongs to Germany, and that it would be a derogation from German right to submit the question of its annexation to France even to a vote of the people of Luxembourg themselves. "Nationalities," it would seem, are just as capable of lawless ambition as dynasties or monarchs; and the Germanic enthusiasm, which has made so little of Danish claims upon Danish soil, and of Polish pretensions to Polish self-government, would not be likely to stickle seriously at dragooning Luxembourgers into allegiance to an Imperial Germany. But the fortress of Luxembourg is at this moment occupied by a Prussian garrison. This garrison holds the post, it is true, by virtue of an agreement between the King of Holland, in his independent capacity as Grand Duke of Luxembourg, and the King of Prussia; and it can hardly be denied that the sovereign who possessed the power of inviting Prussians to mount guard in his castle, ought to be at liberty to transfer his preferences or his property to another Government. But whatever the rights of the Grand Duke of Luxembourg may be in the premises, possession, which is conceded to be nine points of the law in the case of private individuals, is substantially the whole law in the case of a great military monarchy representing the aspirations and the will of forty millions of Germans. To withdraw the Prussian eagles from Luxembourg, and turn over the city and the Grand Duchy to France, would unquestionably be regarded as a surrender and a humiliation. Whether the occupation of Luxembourg is really necessary to the consolidation of German unity is quite another matter, and of subsidiary practical importance. It is reported, indeed, that the Prussian War Minister has declared the occupation of Luxembourg to be a military necessity for the defense of the Rhenish frontiers of Germany; and this declaration, if it has ever been made, will naturally intensify the German feeling on the subject. But we need not travel out of our own continent and our own history to learn that a popular feeling needs no such reinforcements to make it formidable. The old Germanic sentiment which Heine satirized by saying that the Germans would never agree to fraternize, even on the broadest republican platform, with the French, until due vengeance had been exacted for the blood of Couradin, of Hohenstauffen, murdered foully by Charles of Anjou in the thirteenth century, is pretty plainly in a blaze about Luxembourg. The Prussian Ministry may have agreed to refer the matter for consideration to the great powers which were associated in the settlement of the relations of Luxembourg to Holland and to Germany in 1839; and the great powers, if consulted, can scarcely deny that the sovereignty of the King of Holland in Luxembourg carries with it the right to cede Luxembourg to France or to any other State. But, as Lord Palmerston did not hesitate at the time to say, the so-called "public law" of Europe was practically torn to pieces when the Austro-Prussian forces advanced upon Denmark, and Europe acquiesced in the prostration of the rights of the Danish crown by the sheer weight of the German arms. The civilized Europe of the nineteenth century has reverted to the good old rule:—

"That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

If Germany abandons Luxembourg to France, it will be because Count Bismark doubts the issue of a conflict on this question with France. If France recedes from her pretensions to Luxembourg under her negotiations with the King of Holland, it will be because Napoleon doubts the issue of a conflict on this question with Germany. In the first case, the prestige of Count Bismark, which rests more entirely than that of any other ruler in our times upon a series of audacious and successful moves on the chess-board of politics, will suffer a very serious check, and a check which Count Bismark can the less afford to risk that he has a past of great personal unpopularity, and a civil policy obnoxious to all that is liberal in the German mind, with which to contend. In the second case, the influence of the Emperor Napoleon, which has already been sorely damaged both at home and abroad, will incur perils involving not only his own reputation, but that for which his own reputation may be justly supposed to be most valuable to him—the prospects of the dynasty he has labored so hard to found.

The actual situation in Europe, therefore, it will be seen, is a striking illustration of the incapacity of any man, be he never so highly placed and largely gifted, absolutely to control the march of human events, or to shape the issues even of his own best-laid plans. In the light of pure reason it might be easy to demonstrate that neither Count Bismark, as the organizer of German unity, nor Napoleon, as the founder of an Imperial France, has anything to gain from the possession of this little Franco-German Luxembourg, at all proportionate to the risks which must be incurred by both in a war for winning it. Not less easy would it be to show, perhaps, that neither France nor Germany has any such interest in the mere territorial question as can be fitly named in comparison with those colossal interests of trade and commerce, of the fiscal and of the private weal, upon which a mighty war must inflict such terrible and far-resounding blows. If the skilful administrators now at the head of Prussian affairs can march upon Eastern France armies more immediately and destructively available than those which France can at once summon into the field, the magnificent navy of France, on the other hand, can undoubtedly smite with sudden paralysis the vast commercial and manufacturing prosperity of Western and Northern Germany, and, by sealing the Baltic, cut off as it were in a day from the resources of Prussia a trade one single branch of which, as an English journal recently remarked, represents a full tenth of the whole commerce of Great Britain, while another branch crowds the wharves of the New World with German shipping and fills our markets with German goods. Twenty years ago it would have been considered morally certain that such potent pleas for peace as these would be heard at any court in Europe high above all passionate or popular clamors of war. But the temple gates have been opened; the world has passed from a cycle of diplomacy and of argument into a cycle of popular impulse and of arms; and the chances to-day assuredly are that the year 1867 will close upon one of the bloodiest dramas even of this strange and troublous and turbulent age in which we live.

Votes versus Victuals—Which Will Win?

From the Times.

There are two classes of negroes at the South which just now attract attention. One class is composed of the "smart" men, who have glib tongues and quick wits; men who pray almost without ceasing and talk with fervid eloquence from the hotel steps and radical platforms. This class is not particularly in need. Their personal expenses are readily met by the demagogues who use their presence and their utterances for their own purposes. The other class is composed of men with families—men who need food, shelter, and raiment twenty-four hours seven days in every week. These and their little ones ask for bread and receive the ballot; they desire work and are invited to the hustings. The first class will be abundantly represented at the North this spring. Fat and sleek, clad in irreproachable alpaca sacks and shiny trousers, they will circulate about the anniversaries, sit on the platforms, make impassioned appeals, indorse the Knoxville *Whig*, and kindly receive any donations for the colored people of the South that the charitable people of the North may wish to make. The other class will brood over their sorrow, grow sullen with discontent, turn childishly from the boons of suffrage and equal rights, and long for the flesh-pots of the olden time.

The observation of our correspondents, the records of the Southern press, the official statements of army people and the Freedmen's Bureau, confirm the assertion of unprecedented destitution among the people of both colors at the South, and the growing dissatisfaction among a large proportion of the idle and famine-pressed freedmen. Unfortunately for the radical element, the issue has been clearly made between them and the best meaning of the Southern leaders, the freedmen being given to understand that the present and the future are beyond the control of their late masters, the *new* element being the responsible power. Quick as children to note the facts of the hour, the negroes will not be slow to see that the speculators who occupied plantations during the absence of the owners, and, after several seasons of unprofitable work, abandoned not only the plantations, but omitted to pay the men, are not the ones to whom they are to look for sympathy or aid of any kind.

The law protects the freedmen in their newly acquired rights; but to whom shall they look for employment? In this view of the matter, the ultimate direction of the negro vote becomes *practically* a question of moment.

It is claimed by the radicals, and loudly affirmed by the contented orators of African descent, that the vote will be cast with the radicals rather than with the conservatives; and in the class conservative they place everybody who does not adopt the extreme theory. The last census, after deducting ten per cent. for casualties in war and disfranchisements under the Sherman bill, shows the population and inferential vote, white and black, to be approximately as follows:—

	White Pop.	*White Vote.*	*Black Pop.*	*Black Vote.*
Virginia	794,848	134,110	509,563	101,912
North Carolina	631,100	100,498	361,022	72,304
South Carolina	291,388	49,161	412,320	82,464
Georgia	591,588	99,833	465,698	93,199
Florida	77,768	13,120	62,677	12,535
Alabama	526,431	88,836	437,770	87,554
Mississippi	358,901	65,846	437,404	87,481
Arkansas	324,191	54,698	112,239	22,252
Louisiana	389,629	63,351	350,373	70,074
Texas	421,274	71,079	182,921	36,584

In this table the radical prophets find cause of great gratulation, for in South Carolina the negro vote is twice as large as the white vote; in Mississippi and Louisiana there is a large negro majority, and in the other States there is abundant evidence of the strength of the colored element. If indeed this element would unreservedly cast its strength with the radicals, they might well rejoice; but will it?

The Southern politicians were never sluggards in political matters. Scheming and managing are their normal political habits. The Southern press is unanimous for kind treatment, fair argument, free discussion, and immediate coöperation with the negro. Born and reared among them, the Southerners best understand their adaptable natures; they see their troubles, their anxieties, and their lack of friends and food, and to the uttermost extent we believe they will share with them, and in the end by gaining their affections gain their suffrage.

Reports and public meetings, anniversaries and tracts, bombast and flattery are all very well in their place, but a needy man will longer remember him who relieves his hunger than the one who complacently talks of the eternal verities and the "rock of everlasting freedom."

Pounding Children.

From the Tribune.

The public sensibilities have recently been outraged by several well-authenticated reports of protracted, persistent, inhuman tortures inflicted on mere infants by their parents or guardians respectively—tortures which have repeatedly induced death. Some of the torturers were low, ignorant, drunken brutes, as might be expected; but others held respectable positions in society, one of them being a clergyman in fair standing. That some of the children of tender years, heedlessly "bound to service" by some asylum or other public charity, should be fearfully misused, though deplorable, is by no means amazing; but that a father should maul and maim his own little child, even to the extent of beating out its tender life, would seem so contrary to nature, such a libel on our race, as to be absolutely incredible. Yet the evidence that it has been done—not once only, but many times—not among savages in some dark age, but in this focus of Christian civilization in the year of grace 1866—is too direct and irresistible to be doubted.

Nor will it do to assume that the perpetrators of these horrors were moral monsters. Some of them, we know, are men brutalized, or rather demonized, by habitual drunkenness; but others were persons of good habits, fair moral character, and even of unexceptional church standing. The clergyman who killed his little son at Medina, N. Y., though mentally weak, had not previously been regarded as depraved. Had he known enough to stop beating his child a little short of killing him, he might have lived out his own days under the mantle of respectability and in the unmingled odor of sanctity.

We deem him, with others of like unhappy fortune and evil fame, victims of a false conception of parental rights and duties. They had been told that to "spare the rod" was to "spoil the child"—that it was their duty to constrain him to obedience at any cost. He had failed to do what was required of him—he must be made to do it at any cost—and to effect this, the infliction of physical pain was his only resource. So he by turns beat and exhorted (or prayed), until the exhortations having proved ineffectual, the beating did its perfect work; achieving not subjugation, but death. Can we wonder that the hapless parent regards himself as rather unlucky than depraved—as misjudging rather than criminal?

The great mass of parents have yet to learn that their displeasure with a child is no reason and no excuse for beating it. Nor does the simple fact that it has done wrong give them warrant to subject it to physical torture. Here, for instance, is a child of five to ten years, who, in the hope of thereby attaining enjoyment or escaping punishment, has told a lie. The father, naturally indignant, thereupon gives it a beating. What relation has the penalty to the offense? or, rather, what good result may be fairly expected from the beating? Can you rationally expect it to love and speak the truth because you have mauled it? Is it not far more likely to hate and loathe you? That child will be a good deal more apt henceforth to tell one lie to hide another than to abhor and shun lying altogether.

—"But may not a parent justifiably use force to restrain a child from evil doing?"

Certainly. If the child insists on throwing the hammer at the looking-glass, or doing any wanton, malicious mischief, the requisite force may be employed to constrain it into better behavior. But to restrain from evil-doing is one thing; to inflict pain because evil has been done is quite another. Many a child has been hardened into inveterate depravity by chastisements inflicted under the mistaken notion that its evil propensities might thus be subdued and eradicated.

We beg every parent who is prone to beating his child to recall the experiences of his own childhood, and consider what were the effects on his moral nature of any and every penal infliction he ever endured. We doubt that so many as one in ten can fairly say that the parental beating to which he was subjected did him as much moral good as harm.

We are not pleading for indulgence. Every child should be taught to know the right and to do it. What we urge is, that the rod, the whip, the cudgel, are implements of parental discipline which have, on the whole, done far more evil than good—that more children have been confirmed and strengthened in wrong-doing than rescued therefrom by the infliction of physical pain. How many have been bludgeoned into idiocy or permanent mental infirmity by misjudging fathers, can never be known till the sea shall give up her dead. There are abundant means whereby a parent may evince his displeasure, his sorrow, in view of the faults of his child, without mauling it. Withdraw or withhold indulgences which you would gladly have accorded, had not your past confidence been abused—let your child realize that your loss of faith in its integrity inevitably subjects it to privations and restrictions—show that your love for it constrains you, most reluctantly to render it less happy because of its transgressions—but keep the lash for unreasoning brutes, and beware of employing it to deface and disfigure the image of God.

Our Bonds in Europe.

From the Times.

With or without reason, gold tends upwards, and the war rumors from Europe are the immediate cause. For the moment, of course, the effect upon the prices of our gold-bearing bonds is favorable. The higher the market value of gold the higher the currency value of securities which yield returns in gold. It does not follow, however, that the rise of one will produce a continued rise of the other. The probability is the other way. Not only will the further advance in gold quotations be equivalent to a decline in the intrinsic worth of bonds, but even the market rates of the latter may be expected to fall. We see only the beginning now. By-and-by, if gold keeps on its course, we shall witness the return from Europe of large amounts of bonds; and being no longer able to settle our balances with promises to pay as the substitute for specie, we shall in all likelihood be compelled to draw heavily upon the Treasury reserve. If this stage be reached, the upward movement of gold and the downward movement of bonds and other securities held abroad will proceed with something like corresponding pace.

This view is hypothetical, of course. Arguing by analogy with reference to the Prusso-Austrian war of last year, we might, perhaps, predict confidently that the double disturbance of which we speak will not occur. There may be no stronger reason for its occurrence now than then. But it were unwise to conclude that because gold declined and bonds rose last year, therefore the same phenomena must be reproduced during a Franco-Prussian conflict. These matters are not governed by logic, or even by mercantile laws. They are in the best of circumstances arbitrary, and are subject to influences and contingencies which it sometimes impossible to anticipate.

Whether our finances suffer seriously or not, the noticeable fact is, that by refusing thus far to authorize the negotiation of a loan in Europe, and the issue of bonds with exclusive reference to the European market, we have exposed ourselves to the difficulty which many among us begin to dread. Our bonds have gone abroad in large amounts, but instead of being sent in a manner that would have removed the chance of their sudden return, they are in a shape which exposes us at any time to their reappearance in Wall street. As a European loan, negotiated there, held there, and payable there, they would have been out of the way, so far as their bearing upon the price of gold is concerned. In their present form they are an instrument of speculation which may at any moment be used to our prejudice. The consciousness that they may be so used produces much of the nervousness which exists in financial circles. And the mere possibility enables gold gamblers to renew the unsettlement of values, and introduce a fresh uncertainty and difficulty into all business relations.

Fortune-Hunting.

From the Tribune.

The Bard of Stratford was a little wrong when he asserted that there was nothing in a name, as he admitted afterwards, when he declared a "good name" to be the soul's immediate jewel; and, perhaps, if he were living now, he would have something additional to say of its value in Wall street. We do not remember a time when by virtue of the family name numerous enthusiastic folks upon the strength of being Joneses or Smiths, Thompsons with a "p," or Thomsons without a "p," were not expecting to come into something comfortable in the shape of money wickedly detained by the British Chancery or the Bank of England. We once knew an excellent lawyer who seriously thought himself entitled to millions of pounds sterling, and who spent more time and money than he could well spare in the unsuccessful endeavor to reduce his fairy gold to possession. It would be a melancholy business to attempt a computation of all the deferred hopes, the blasted expectations, the fierce but fruitless struggles, and the wasted lives which are to be attributed to such dreamy and dreary delusions. Circumstances make them very common in this country, in which it is almost impossible to prove a clean and unbroken descent for more than five or six generations. Not long ago in Boston two hundred and fifty people held a meeting, all of them being named Church, to take measures for securing the snug little sum of $55,000,000 said to belong to them as the descendants of Thomas Church of Plymouth, Mass. The property consists of $20,000,000 in the Bank of England, and the balance in real estate "upon the River Thames." The Churches went to work with great regularity. They formed a society. They adopted a constitution. They elected officers. They employed an agent. They raised a fund. Now begins the hope—soon will follow the weariness of waiting—when does the reader suppose that the money will begin to come in?

The main difficulty, as we have intimated, in such cases as these, is to prove descent. Family records and registers of birth in New England are few, and even these have been kept loosely and with many mournful intermissions. Every lawyer there knows how hard it is sometimes to make out title to real property against adverse possession by proving a genealogy. In the course of years surnames undergo curious transformations, and there is many a Yankee who, to save his soul, or even to make a little money, could not show who his great-grandfather was. Surnames are at the mercy of bad spelling and of local pronunciation. The name of "Devoll," for instance, a common one in New England, was formerly written "Duell," and, no doubt, originally was "Du Val," and precisely the same name as "Vale," a frequent and respectable name in New York. How is descent, in the absence of records, to be proved when names are twisted about in this way? So "Church" is one of the most frequent of surnames, having its equivalents in "Kirk," and even "Chappel," and entering into several compounds, such as "Churchill," "Churchman," et al. Analogous names are "Clerk," "Parson," "Priest," "Sexton," "Bishop," "Singer," et al. In the days of ecclesiastical greatness there were thousands upon thousands of servants who wrote or called themselves "of the Church," and who in time became Churches. It is jumping rather extensively to a conclusion to assume that because a man is now named "Church" he is entitled to $55,000,000. There are scores upon scores of families of the name who have not a globule of common blood. No similarity of name can ever be safely considered as indicating affinity. We might as well suppose all the blacksmiths, glovers, carters, wheelers, to be first or second cousins, or all the Jacksons to be descended from one ancient original Jack. "Thomas Church of Plymouth, Mass.," undoubtedly had descendants; but how many Churches, of the thousands of that name, are prepared to prove, not by guess-work, or surmise, or any rule of probability, but by such evidence as an English Court of Chancery will accept, that they are in the direct line of descent from Thomas! That which satisfies them that the money should be instantly paid over to their agent, with interest since the demise of old Mr. Church, may be very unsatisfactory indeed to the Lord Chancellor. Miss Flite, in Bleak House, expected a judgment, but how vainly the readers of that useful story know.

The truth of the matter is that, in cases like these, everything is shadowy and uncertain. It is by no means probable that there are seven millions sterling lying unclaimed and a begging for an owner in the Bank of England. It is by no means probable that real property in the heart of London valued at four millions sterling should remain so long in abeyance, and without the creation of a good adverse title by lapse of time. It is by no means probable that the American "Churches" have a better title than the English "Churches." It is by no means probable that if suits were instituted any living "Church," or the son of any living "Church," would see the end of them. It is possible that some "Church" family may have a title; but we warn all of the name that the name is of little or no value, and that enormous estates are not transferred as a matter of course by English Courts to the first applicants.

The War Panic in Europe.

From the Herald.

According to our latest telegrams the Franco-Prussian question remains unchanged. The other great powers of Europe have renewed their efforts to prevent the outbreak of hostilities. Napoleon is still willing to consent to a reasonable arrangement. Bismark, however, is obstinate, as before. When first the Luxembourg difficulty was mooted between the two powers, Bismark, we were told, threatened to throw the onus of the consequences that might follow on Napoleon. Napoleon, it is not to be doubted, now promises, without threat, but by dexterous management, to throw the onus of possible consequences on Bismark. The game runs high; the stakes become heavy; the moves on both sides are skilfully made; the world looks on with bated breath. Some go in for Bismark, some for Napoleon. We go in for neither. It is the excitement of the game, more than the result, of which we are enamored. At the same time we are not altogether indifferent as to consequences, nor are we in the least unwilling to confess that it will not surprise us if in the long run the very skilful Prussian Premier is caught napping by the wily, watchful, far-seeing ruler of France. Bismark has no doubt been an apt scholar, but he was somewhat late in taking his lessons; and it would scarcely be matter for wonder if the long-practised hand and eye of the master stood him in better stead in the great crisis which seems to be approaching than the skilful though comparatively inexperienced hand and eye of the public.

We look on this question from an entirely neutral and unprejudiced standpoint. We have no special likings or dislikings either for France or Prussia, either for Napoleon or Bismark. We consider Napoleon, notwithstanding his many faults, to have been perhaps the ablest and most intelligent ruler of his day—to have been, on the whole, a public benefactor; and it is our decided conviction that history will judge kindly, and grant him a lofty and honorable niche in the future temple of fame. We yield to none in admiration of the talents of Count Bismark. He certainly has not been without his faults. Yet he has done good service to the cause, not of Prussia only, but of the whole of Germany; and if the time should ever come, as come it must, and that at no distant day, when the unity of Germany shall be no mere poet's dream, but a realized and visible truth, the name of Bismark will be enshrined in the nation's living heart. We have no desire to see France shorn of her strength. We have ever been anxious to see German unity made an accomplished fact. It is neither, therefore, in a pro-French nor pro-German spirit that we write when we state that this Luxembourg question is too paltry an affair to justify a collision between two such powers as France and Prussia.

Napoleon, who has an eye to the future, as well as to the present, and who never allows himself to become indifferent to the judgment of posterity, rightly estimates the present crisis, and is willing to accept a reasonable compromise. Bismark, on the other hand, is too keen, and in his anxiety to clutch a possible present advantage he sacrifices a certain and infinitely greater gain in the future. The Germans are not better prepared for a defensive than the French are eager for an aggressive war. If the love of Fatherland is strong in the one case, the pride of military renown is strong in the other. Prussia is doubtless strong in herself, and has made herself stronger by the alliances she has formed with the other German States; but the new German machine which Count Bismark has invented is complex and unwieldy, and as yet untested by the terrible ordeal of war. France, on the other hand, is a powerful unit, not without war experience, and moves like a living frame, and with terrible energy, under the guidance and control of a potent central will. The Emperor, besides, by the cautious policy he is now following, is creating for himself a powerful public sympathy among the people of other nations, and when delay is no longer possible and the signal is given to strike, France will spring to the summons, and the name and dynasty of Napoleon will be found to be more popular than ever. We do not say that if it should come to blows France must win; but we do say that Bismark plays a bold and hazardous game in refusing all compromise.

The Mexican Savages Again at Work.

From the Times.

We had a shocking report yesterday of another massacre of Imperialist officers by the Mexican Liberals. While Puebla was under siege the Imperialists refused two demands for surrender; and after the capture of the place on the 2d instant, Porfirio Diaz refused to give any quarter to the officers who defended the city, and caused the entire body of them, from lieutenant upward, to be executed. Accounts differ greatly as to the number thus disposed of, one report making it twenty-nine, and another over a hundred. We should refuse to credit all this if we had not got official confirmation from the Liberals themselves of their previous massacres at San Jacinto and other places. The official journal of the Juarez Government, published at San Luis Potosi, has lately given an elaborate defense of the shooting of prisoners, with reference especially to the San Jacinto affair, but showing that this was rather the carrying out of a policy than an exceptional thing. Some of the prisoners do not even receive a soldier's death by the bullet, but suffer the most disgraceful execution. A recent report of Leon Guzman to the Liberal Government mentions the capture of several prisoners at Cerro de San Gregorio, and coolly adds:—"These are *hung up on the road* from Querétaro to Zelaya." Not only do the military officers carry out, but the civil officers proclaim the policy of execution. At a banquet recently given to President Juarez, at San Luis Potosi, by the Governor, the Foreign Minister cried out, among many other things of the same kind:—"It is war, war—war to the knife and no conditions." In fact, judging only from what the Liberals themselves say, we are compelled to credit the most horrible reports of barbarities that have yet reached us. We think that but a small proportion of the American people will be inclined to agree with those Congressmen and journalists who argue that these things should be allowed to go on without protest or remonstrance from us.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage;" approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.

By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD SMITH,
4 6tf Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 18, 1867.—TO THE HOLDERS OF CITY GAS LOAN.

Gentlemen:—The municipal authorities have it in contemplation to take possession of the Gas Works and convert them into a Department of the city, believing that by the change the city will be benefited, and the heavy tax for Gas be greatly reduced.

It is believed that this cannot be done, however, without the consent of the holders of the original Gas Loans.

We respectfully ask you whether you will consent to exchange Gas Loan for City Six per cent. Loan, free from tax?

By doing this you will aid in bringing about a change in the gas supply desired by the citizens at large, and will hold a security amply sufficient for your protection, having a market value several per cent. higher than that which you now hold.

An answer, addressed to the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee of Councils having the subject in charge, previous to the first day of May, prox., will much oblige.

Very respectfully, R. P. GILLINGHAM,
4 24 wfm30 No. 3703 CHESNUT Street.

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S UNION LEAGUE ASSOCIATION will celebrate the Passage of the City Passenger Car bill by a GRAND REUNION FESTIVAL, with Addresses, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Recitations, etc., at NATIONAL HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th instant. His Excellency Governor JOHN W. GEARY, Hons. MORTON McMICHAEL (Mayor), M. R. LOWRY, J. N. KERNS, J. FREEBORN, Members of the Legislature, and other distinguished speakers, have been invited to address the meeting. Tickets, 25 cents.

The citizens generally are invited to participate with us. JOHN C. BOWERS, President.

ANDREW F. STEVENS, Secretary. 4 23 wf 2t*

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1867.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes.

JOHN C. GRANGER,
4 15 14t Recording Secretary pro tem.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the sixth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said sixth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of May next, 1867.

By resolution of the Board of Directors.

4 25 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, north side of CHESNUT street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.

4 20 14t JAMES S. COX, President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY street, New York. 4 5 fmw 3

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000), subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for Election of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, May 2, at No. 129 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M.

4 24 7t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

107 EIGHTH STREET 107

RIBBON STORE,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles,

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,
NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S

4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES
STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

3 29 1m WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8 6mwem UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
3 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

1 11] WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA

Oysters and Meals at all hours 4 5 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held, as usual, yesterday afternoon. The lobby attendance was excellent, the air outside not rendering the "toadstools in the square" desirable seats, and the courts having adjourned at an early hour. The business was this:

Select Branch.—President Spering was in the Chair. A full attendance present.

A communication was received from owners of property on Broad street, making protest against the use of the Nicolson pavement.

A petition was presented for the grading of Susquehanna avenue, Diamond and Franklin streets. [Messrs. William L. Hirst, Edwin H. Fitler, William Weighman and others desire to erect on these streets a large number of houses so soon as the city extends to the locality the usual facilities of gas, water and grading.]

The petition was referred.

A petition for the use of the Parade Ground by the W. S. Erwin Base Ball Club was referred.

A resolution to change the place of voting in the Fifth division of the Sixteenth ward was adopted, after a long debate.

Also, the Eighth division of the Twenty-third ward.

The Committee on Law reported a resolution requesting the Mayor to exercise all the power which he may possess to prevent the sale of liquor to minors at all times, and to suppress it altogether on Sunday.

Mr. Hodgdon, from the Committee on Water, offered a resolution awarding a contract for water pipe, to the amount of $50,000, to Messrs. Wood instead of to Mr. Middleton.

This gave rise to a debate of one hour in length, when the resolution to give the contract to Mr. Wood passed one reading.

Council then refused to suspend the rules, and the bill was laid over.

An ordinance creating a new election division in the Third ward was postponed for one week.

Mr. Stokley made a report from the Special Committee upon Public Buildings, which he moved should be made the special order for the meeting two weeks hence, at 2 o'clock. The ordinance proposed reads thus:

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the following named gentlemen, to wit, John Price Wetherill, James H. Orne, Henry C. Lea, Henry D. Moore, John M. Ogden and John Thomson, who, together with the Mayor and the President of Select and Common Councils, be and they are here appointed and constituted commissioners for the erection of public buildings for the accommodation of the courts and all the city and county offices, who shall hold their office for the term of five years, (excepting those who are members by virtue of their office, as Mayor or President of Council,) unless the buildings herein provided for shall have been before that time erected and completed. Any vacancy occurring in the said Board (excepting of those who are members by virtue of their office, as Mayor and President of Council,) shall be filled by Councils. The said Commissioners shall meet within one month after the passage of this ordinance, and organize by the election of a President and Secretary from their number, but they shall receive no compensation for their services as commissioners.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the said Board to advertise in at least two daily newspapers published in said city, for three weeks, for plans and estimates of cost of the proposed buildings; and they shall, within three months after their first meeting, determine upon and adopt a plan, and thereupon shall determine what portion of said plan shall be first erected. They shall advertise for at least two weeks in one or more newspapers, for proposals for the erection of such part to be by them designated in the advertisement; and they shall award the contract or contracts to the lowest and best bidder or bidders, who shall give the requisite security, who shall thereupon enter into a contract with the said city, and shall proceed, under the direction of the said Commissioners, to erect said buildings, and fit them up for the purposes intended.

Section 3. That the said Commissioners shall prepare a contract, to be approved by the City Solicitor, the terms of which shall be published at the time of advertising for the proposals for the erection of such portion of the buildings as shall be designated to be first erected; they shall provide terms of payment, and fix the amount and kind of security to be given by the contractor or contractors, and approve the same. And whenever the said Commissioners shall deem it expedient, they shall proceed in the erection and completion of any part or parts of the buildings, provided that the contract or contracts therefor shall be made and approved, and shall be awarded, after advertisement, in the same manner as is above provided for that portion which is first to be erected.

Section 4. That the said buildings shall be erected on Independence Square.

Section 5. That the faith of the city of Philadelphia is hereby pledged that, at the time of fixing the annual tax for general purposes, in each year, they will levy a special tax of one-eighth of one per centum upon the taxable property within the city of Philadelphia, or such other rate as will yield at least $300,000 annually, the said special tax to be collected separately, and to be kept as a separate fund by the City Treasurer, and to be known as "The Public Buildings Fund," and that the said sum so raised by taxation shall be annually appropriated to the erection and completion of said buildings, and for no other purpose.

Section 6. That in order that immediate steps may be taken for the erection of said buildings, the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated to the said Commissioners of Public Buildings for the expenses of the year 1867, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this ordinance: that the said sum shall be reimbursed out of the amount to be raised by taxation under this ordinance for the year 1868. The warrants to be drawn by the said Commissioners of Public Buildings, signed by the President and attested by the Secretary, in the form authorized by existing ordinances.

The postponement was agreed to.

A resolution that no further license shall be given for railroad turnouts in Broad streets was agreed to.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution for the paving of certain parts of Germantown. Referred.

An ordinance authorizing the Mayor to borrow money for the purchase of the Landsdowne estate; for the erection of a house of correction, etc., was introduced. It passed finally.

Common Council resolution of thanks to Gideon Welles and the United States Naval Commission was concurred in.

An ordinance relative to the right of way of steam fire-engines was postponed indefinitely.

A resolution that the Presidents of Councils may be present and vote at all committee meetings was postponed for one week.

An ordinance to grade Gaul street was concurred in.

Also, an ordinance to pave Gaul, Aramingo, Jones and other streets.

An ordinance confirming a man named McClure as messenger to the Water Department was postponed, on motion of Mr. Stokely, who claimed that McClure remained in Richmond during the war. The subject was referred to the Committee on Water.

A resolution to sell one of the two sections of the market sheds in Lehigh avenue to build a new market in Girard avenue was introduced.

It was explained that in the former market all the brick floor has been carried away, and nothing remains but the bare pillars and roof. Not a stall in it is rented.

Mr. Hodgdon objected to the sale of what, under such circumstances, would bring but a paltry sum. The market would yet be needed for better purposes.

The resolution was concurred in. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—The Chamber was called to order shortly after three o'clock, President Marcer in the chair.

A communication was received from Strickland Kneass, Chief Engineer and Surveyor, complaining of the dilapidated condition of the sewer on Front street. Referred.

Also, one from the City Commissioners, asking for an appropriation of forty-four dollars to pay for carriage hire during the year 1866. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

From Mr. Philip Wagner was received a communication offering twenty-six acres of land, near the United States Arsenal, which would answer for a house of correction. Referred.

Mr. Hancock offered the following:

Resolved by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to distribute the sum of five hundred dollars, appropriated by ordinance approved April 17, 1867, as follows:

Two hundred dollars to John J. McNair for arresting Gotlieb Williams; two hundred dollars to Dr. R. J. Levis for microscopic and chemical examination; fifty dollars to E Wildman for cost of teeth; fifty dollars to Benjamin Franklin for cash expended in securing testimony.

The member from the Eighth ward moved an amendment, that the Mayor be requested to pay five hundred dollars to Mr. J. J. McNair for the arrest of Gottlieb Williams, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Miller.

This was agreed to, and the resolutions, as amended, were passed. A number of petitions were then presented, and referred to appropriate committees.

The ordinance (under discussion at the close of last week's session) taxing fire insurance companies one per centum upon all premiums received, and twenty-five cents on each transfer of a policy, was called up.

Mr. Simpson spoke against the ordinance, and hoped that Councils would not pass it. He said the passage of the bill would drive capital from the city, and furthermore he thought it unjust because it taxes premiums and not the amount of money made by the companies.

Mr. Conrow favored the bill. He thought it a just one, and considered that fire insurance companies should be taxed as well as other corporations. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Franciscus, Evans, Hancock and Merahon. A motion to indefinitely postpone the ordinance was not agreed to—yeas 8, nays 29.

Mr. Conrow moved to amend the bill by making the tax on premiums one and a half per centum. Not agreed to.

The ordinance then passed.

Select Council bills were then considered, and the following concurred in:

Ordinance to remove the railroad tracks on Broad street, with an amendment.

Ordinance making a transfer of certain items.

Ordinance authorizing the laying of water-pipe on Federal and other streets.

The ordinance to approve contracts for the erection of school-houses was referred to the Committee on Schools of Common Council.

The bill to regulate the time for the heads of departments to return unpaid claims to the City Solicitor, and the resolution of request to the Mayor, were concurred in.

The Chamber then adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT.—The Board of Health have just issued their annual report, printed in pamphlet form. The report states, notwithstanding the appearance of cholera in our midst, as anticipated in last report, and which augmented the mortality list nine hundred and ten, the sanitary condition of the city was better than has been known for several years. The register shows the record of 16,803 deaths, being a decrease of 366 as compared with those of 1865, and 779 with those of 1864.

Never was Philadelphia so thoroughly cleansed and free from nuisances and causes of nuisances tending to endanger the public health, as during the past year. 4956 *special* complaints were examined and remedied, in addition to the 14,243 nuisances reported by themselves; 4997 of these were upon the public highways and places, and occurred principally in the early part of the year.

Of 19,999 nuisances reported, 668 were abated by the Health Office, by order of the Board, and the remainder by parties interested in the premises complained of. In addition to the removal of the said nuisances, the Health Officer caused the cleansing and disinfection of 668 houses in which cholera was reported; and also of 161 houses, 111 cellars, 48 yards, 7 courts, 3 streets, and 11 inlets, of such filthy condition as to cause a fear of its introduction.

There were 11,815 permits to clean sinks issued, and 347 for the landing of fish, hides, and vegetables, as required by the act of Assembly, April 2, 1821.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—The formal opening of the Children's Hospital took place yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. M. P. Henry, Esq., made the opening address, in which he said that the new building, which was begun in 1866, had been finished at a cost of $25,000, and that the institution was entirely free from debt. There are accommodations for fifty patients, but at present there are only twenty-three in the wards.

Eloquent addresses were made by the Rev. Philips Brooks and Rev. Dr. Beadle.

The Hospital is located on Twenty-second street, below Walnut. It is built of brick, and the front has sandstone dressings. It is well adapted to the purpose, and the ward rooms are well lighted and ventilated. The officers of the institution are as follows:—

President—George W. Norris, M. D.
Vice-President—George A. Wood.
Treasurer—F. Mortimer Lewis.
Secretary—Edward S. Clarke.
Managers—George W. Norris, M. D., George B. Wood, M. D., William R. Lejee, George A. Wood, Alexander Henry, W. Heyward Drayton, Morton P. Henry, Edward S. Clarke, Richard Wood, Robert M. Lewis, Henry Winsor, F. Mortimer Lewis.

FIRES.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning a false alarm was given from Eighth and Sansom streets, by some one who broke open the alarm-box at that point.

About fifteen minutes of 2 o'clock this morning, the building at the corner of Sixth and Cresson streets (Nos. 148 and 150 North Sixth street) was discovered to be on fire. A policeman on the beat promptly gave the alarm, and the fire was put out before much damage had been done. The second story of the building was used as a school-room. The first floor was occupied by Mr. Holtz, turner and carver, whose stock was somewhat damaged by water.

STRIKERS.—Sixty or seventy journeymen shoemakers, belonging to one of the shops in this city in which machinery is used, are now on a strike for an advance in wages.

The journeymen plasterers are still on a strike, though a large number have obtained the advance demanded. A number of those who were among the original strikers have obtained work in other cities.

ACCIDENT.—Patrick Murray was admitted into the Hospital yesterday, with his hands badly lacerated by falling amongst a lot of loose glass, at Bennett & Co.'s glass works.

WE ARE SELLING
Cassimere Suits, all wool, as low as $10 00
" " better, for 12 00
" " " " 15 00
Black Suits, all wool, as low as 18 00
" " better for 20 00
" " " " 25 00
Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none for style and fit, and manufactured with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Persons accustomed to having their goods made to order can save 25 to 33 per cent. by selecting from our ready-made stock, and secure garments equal in all respects.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

THE PRESIDENT was surprised at the Japanese being so handsomely dressed, Fat-Tom-Matto, the interpreter, explained to the President that their dress was fashioned after a suit sent the Tycoon by Charles Stokes & Co., the Eminent Clothiers of Philadelphia, at the time of the visit of the last embassy. The good sense of the Japs in adopting this style was commented upon by the whole Cabinet.

AUCTION CURTAINS.—A large assortment of every kind of Curtain, from the heaviest *French* lace, cheap at sixty dollars, to the lowest price Nottingham curtain, one dollar. W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINE ASSORTMENT of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Girard Row, Conrad's, No. 1107 Chesnut street. Also, a complete line of Lubin's Extracts, Lous Soaps, all standard French, English, and domestic Toilet Articles, Perfumery, etc.; Carrying Bags, silk and cotton Umbrellas, etc, etc. All new, at specially low rates. Ladies' goods for the toilet in profusion.

SLIPS AND FURNITURE COVERS.—A large assortment of Linens, of every shade and quality, for Slips, can be sold cheaper than at any house in town. Thoroughly competent hands to make, cut, and fit them. W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—
Pure Curled Hair Mattresses,
And every description of Bedding.
J. G. FULLER,
No. 932 Ridge Avenue,
Near Vine street.

UPHOLSTERY,
Promptness,
Purity of materials,
Good workmanship,
Low charges.
W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MAY COUPONS,
GOLD, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

CARPETS LAID at a moment's notice, by upholsterers qualified by long experience at the business. No work performed but in the most thorough and finished manner, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHAT FEELS BETTER than a comfortable, easy, and good fitting shirt, such as the Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street?

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MEETING OF THE CAMDEN CITY COUNCILS.

The stated meeting of the Councils was held last evening, President Benjamin F. Archer in the chair.

A petition, asking for the construction of a culvert on Pine street, was received and referred to the Street Committee of South Ward.

Also, one asking for the paving of Second street, between Market and State. Referred to the Committee on Ordinances, with instructions to prepare an ordinance.

Also, one from the Camden and Amboy Railroad, asking the city to relinquish claims to Bridge avenue, below Second, as a public thoroughfare. A motion to refer it to the Street Committee of Middle Ward was lost.

Also, one from the police officers asking for an increase of salary. Referred to the Committee on Police.

The report of the Finance Committee was received. The amount of taxes collected during the month of April was as follows:—North Ward—School purposes, $64·70; city account, $678·19; total, $742·89; balance unpaid, $6463 24. Middle Ward—School purposes, $82·10; city account, $674·41; total, $756·51; balance unpaid, $5636·23. South Ward—School purposes, $83·30; city account, $639·02; total, $722·32; balance unpaid, $6265·11. The City Clerk, Joseph C. Nichols, collected for tavern licenses $101; settled with the State Treasurer for money paid the families of volunteers for quarter ending March 1, 1867, and received from him $2530·40; paid volunteers for the month of April, $1500. The report was received, and an order for that amount on the City Treasurer was directed to be drawn.

The report of the City Solicitor was received. He collected on account of taxes and interest due on the tax warrants, $1350·61; also for paving, curbing, &c., $2160·78; total, $3511·39. Report received and filed.

The Committee on Ordinance reported an ordinance authorizing the proper authorities to issue bonds to the amount of $30,000 for the erection of a school house. The interest to be paid semi-annually—on the 1st days of June and December.

Also an ordinance providing for the appointment of an inspector of buildings. He must be a suitable person, shall have served a regular apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, and been engaged at least five years as a carpenter. He is to hold his office for one year. He is to examine all houses building, and see that they are constructed of proper material. Any one desiring to erect a house must make application to him. If he neglects to make inspections, he will be dismissed. The ordinance also provides that the walls of all houses erected shall be of a designated thickness.

The latter ordinance was received and filed. The former was deferred.

The License Committee reported about a dozen applications for license to keep an inn or tavern, all of which were granted.

The Street Committee of North Ward reported that the contract for cleaning the streets of said Ward had been given to the lowest bidder. Report received, filed, and recommended that it be complied with.

John S. Lee (Middle Ward) offered a resolution to appoint Commissioners to assess damages resulting in the opening of Front street to low water mark.

The Chair appointed the following to constitute the Committee:—John Pine, E. K. Fortner, G. W. Carpenter, Thomas A. Wilson, and James B. Stevens.

Mr. Moulton moved that the rules be suspended, and the ordinance relative to the issuing of bonds be placed upon a second reading. Carried.

After considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Knight, Morton, and Hood, the ordinance was passed without any alteration. Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Next Monday evening the Richings Opera Troupe will commence a season of nine nights and three matinees. The opening opera is the *Bohemian Girl*, which will be produced with an excellent cast. The troupe is the same in every particular as that which was so successful here last winter. Miss Richings and Mrs. Seguin are the *prime donne;* Mr. Castle, tenor; Mr. Campbell, *basso cantante*; and Mr. Seguin, buffo. The Richings Troupe have just finished a very prosperous season in New York.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. James E. Murdoch takes his farewell benefit this evening. He will play "Alfred Evelyn" in Bulwer's delightful comedy of *Money.*

At the Matinee to-morrow afternoon, Mr. Murdoch will personate "Vapid" in *The Dramatist*, and in the evening, "Mr. Beverley" in *The Gamester.*

On Monday night, after many weeks of preparation, a new play, called *After Many Days*, will be produced. This piece is from the pen of Mr. Benjamin Edward Woolf, at present the leader of the Chesnut Street Orchestra.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening a very fine bill is offered for the benefit of the ever-deserving gentlemen "in front of the house." The *Octoroon* will be played, together with the *Husband of my Heart*, in which Miss Effie Germon is very clever. Mr. Simon Hassler will also give some excellent musical selections.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Lady Emily Don, who has suddenly grown into such favor here, will appear this evening in two of her most popular specialties. Lady Don remains to delight us with her brilliant comedy and burlesque for another week. Her success would warrant a longer stay, but other engagements prevent such an arrangement.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The usual variety performance will be given to-night. To-morrow afternoon and evening extra gift performances will occur.

THE ORATORIO OF "ST. PAUL."—This evening, at the Academy of Music, the third Concert of the present season will be given by the "Handel and Haydn Society," on which occasion Mendelssohn's grand Oratorio of *St. Paul* will be presented, with a full and efficient chorus and three well-known soloists, Mrs. H. M. Smith and Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, of Boston, and Mr. George Simpson, of New York. The choruses will be sustained by the entire Society, three hundred in number, and the orchestra will embrace forty instruments. So attractive is the programme thus presented, that every seat in the house has been taken already, and only standing room can now be obtained for this evening. But to give those who have been unable to procure tickets a favorable opportunity to listen to the rendition of *St. Paul*, the entire Oratorio will be again presented at a Matinee on to-morrow afternoon, when, we doubt not, the spacious Academy will again be crowded to its utmost capacity.

BENEFIT OF THE RELIEF FUND.—The great concert, at the Academy of Music to-morrow night, should not be forgotten. All of the German singing and musical societies of Philadelphia will assist in rendering a programme that is brimful of brilliants.

CARNIVAL FINALE.—The grand Shakespearian Carnival and Bal Masque, which is to take place at Concert Hall next Tuesday evening, the 30th inst., will be the last affair of the kind this season. The committee of arrangements are determined to make it the most successful and enjoyable *soiree dansante* of the season. Tickets for this Bal Masque can be had of any of the attaches of the Walnut Street or Chesnut Street Theatres, or at the Academy of Music.

Almost every member of the dramatic profession in Philadelphia will be present, and the display of dresses will assuredly be magnificent.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the concert to-morrow afternoon:—
Overture, "Masaniello" . . . Auber
Cantigue di Noil (Christmas Song), 1st time, A. Neithardt
Spirals "Waltz" . . . Strauss
Allegretto from 3d Sinfonie . . . Haydn
Overture, "Egmont" . . . Beethoven
Prayer and Barcarole from "North Star." Meyerbeer
Second Finale from "Attila" . . . Verdi

ST. VINCENT'S HOME.—A Fair is now progressing at St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Children, at Eighteenth and Cherry streets. The object for which it is held appeals to the benevolence of the public.

HISTORY OF THE ALPHABET.—An interesting lecture on this subject, illustrated with charts, will be delivered by Professor O. Seidensticker this evening, at the Liberty Hall of the German Society, in Seventh street, near Chesnut.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, continue to draw good houses. They this week present the Peak Bell Ringers, the Base-Ball Match, and the House that Jack Built.

DRAMATIC NOTES.—By invitation of General Burnside and others, Edwin Booth played "Hamlet" at Providence, R. I., last evening, to an immense audience.

Ristori will take over a quarter of a million in gold back to Europe, as her profits accruing from her professional efforts in this country.

Edwin Forrest commences an engagement in Milwaukee on Monday evening.

The Italian opera in New York has not paid expenses this week, even with Kellogg, Poch, Hauck, and Testa, as the attractions. We treat the Italians better in Philadelphia.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....5·06 MOON RISES.....0·31
SUN SETS.....6·51 HIGH WATER.....6·43

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.
FOR AMERICA.

U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	April 5
W. Metropolis	Havre	New York	April 6
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	April 10
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	April 11
Mellita	Liverpool	Philada	April 13
Concordia	Liverpool	Boston	April 13
Wm. Penn	London	New York	April 13
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	April 13
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	April 24

FOR EUROPE.

Cella	New York	London	April 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	April 27
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	April 27
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 27
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 27
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	April 27
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	April 27
G. Washington	New York	New Orleans	April 27
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	May 1
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	May 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	May 4
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Brig Suwannee, Francis, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.
Brig Burchard and Torrey, Frisbee, Boston, J. J. Conner & Co.
Schr Commerce Evans, Newburyport, Curtis & Knight.
Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, Salem, do.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Kelly, Portsmouth, do.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, Boston, do.
Schr J. Bradley, Bradley, Washington, do.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Liberty, Taylor, Hartford, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Carroll, Ackley, Providence, do.
Schr W. C. Nelson, Rose, Washington, do.
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, Taunton, do.
Schr E. W. Perry, Risley, Providence, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Thomas T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, do.
Schr M. Sewall, Frisbee, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Rhode Island, Rose, Washington, do.
Schr W. Leaper, Compton, Colescott, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. Stockham, Risley, Marblehead, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr North Pacific, Errickson, Boston, do.
Schr R. Vanneman, Brower, Portsmouth, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, do.
Schr Free Wind, Frisbee, Salem, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Boston, Hartford Coal Co.
Schr M. H. Westcott, Westcott, Roxbury, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Salisbury, do.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Smith, Fortress Monroe, Bishop, Son & Co.
Schr J. A. Allen, Seaman, Charlestown, Captain.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Torrence, Filbrick, New York, do.
Str Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, 7 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thomason, 13 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Br. brig Ruth, McLearn, 11 days from St. Johns, P. R., with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.
Brig W. R. Sawyer, Ray, 16 days from Cienfuegos, with molasses to G. C. Carstairs & Co.
Brig A. Howell, Fanning, 12 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr C. W. May, May, 15 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr J. Paine, Rich, from Lanesville, with mdse. to G. B. Rorfoot.
Schr J. G. Campbell, Neal, 6 days from Federalsburg, with railroad iron to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, 8 days from Pantego, N. C., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Smith, from Washington.
Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt, from Bridgeport.
Schr W. C. Nelson, Rose, from Egg Harbor.
Schr Rhode Island, Rose, from Egg Harbor.
Schr Old Zach, Lynch, from New Haven.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Kelly, from New Haven.
Schr M. G. Hand, Hand, from Port Morris.
Schr E. W. Perry, Risley, from Jersey City.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Chester.
Schr J. R. Allen, Case, from Nantucket.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 16 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Melita sustained trifling damage at Liverpool 5th inst., by collision with schr Aurora.
Steamship Chase, Harding, hence, at Providence 23d inst.
Barque Ironsides, Tapley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 28th ult.
Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from ct. Jago 10th inst.
Barques Anna, Hoepner, and Ernst, Eidmann, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 9th inst.
Brig G. E. Prescott, Mills, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 24th inst.
Brig Emma, Fouke, hence for Sagua, went ashore about 28th ult. outside of Sagua. Was subsequently got off, leading badly, and towed into port; after discharging, was condemned, and was to be sold 18th inst.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Cohasset, Globs, hence, at New Bedford 24th instant.
Schr C. Woolsey, Parker, hence, below Providence 24th inst.
Schr A. S. Brown, Fisk, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 24th inst.
Schr Hudson, Tinker; Dirigo, Baker; M. A. McGahan, Kault; and H. K. Bodine, Freeman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 24th inst.
Schr T. Holcomb, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 18th inst.
Schr H. W. Morse, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th.
Schr Dictator, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, was loading at Havana 20th inst.
Schr S. F. Carven, Rumrill, for Philadelphia, cleared at Halifax 18th inst.
Schr A. S. Simpson, Churn, hence, at Fall River, 23d inst.
Schr Pathway, Haley, hence, at Portsmouth 20th instant.
Schr Alva, Christy, hence, at St. John, N. B., 23d instant.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 23d inst.
Schr S. McDevitt, hence, at New London 21st inst.
Schr R. H. Daley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 23d inst.
Schr Sparkling Sea, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 22d inst.
Schr Erie, Sprague, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C. 22d inst.

MARRIED.

LYNCH—McCULLY.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 19th day of December, 1866, by the Rev. A. De Wolf Howe Rector of St. Luke's Church, GILBERT JOHN LYNCH to ISABELLA McCULLY, daughter of the late Henry McCully, Esq., of this city.

LUDWIG—DANIELS.—At Milford, N. S., on April 23, by Rev. Frank D. Ayer, DE BENNEVILLE K. LUDWIG, of Philadelphia, to EMMA A., only daughter of Charles A. Daniels, Esq., of Milford, N. H.

WORKMAN—AITKIN.—On Thursday morning, the 25th instant, by Rev. James Y. Mitchell, JAMES HENRY WORKMAN to ANNIE C., daughter of Joseph Aitkin, all of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Fourth-day morning, the 24th instant, LAURA HOWELL, daughter of the late William H. Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John S. Jenks, No. 1807 Arch street, on Seventh day morning, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock. ***

GINTER.—On his voyage to San Francisco, on the 5th of April, in the steamer New York, of hemorrhage of the lungs, LAURENCE GINTER, in the 49th year of his age. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

PIPER.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. LYDIA ANN, wife of G. W. Piper, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 905 Beach street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

At a meeting of the Students of the Polytechnic College, held April 25, 1867, Mr. Richard Lewis, of Pennsylvania, was called to the chair, and Mr. R. C. Weightman, of Missouri, was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having announced to the meeting the death of S. FRANK FERRIN, of Mount Carroll, Illinois, the following gentlemen were appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz., H. F. Kendall, of Pennsylvania; Edward F. Hughes, of North Carolina; and William Golding, of New Jersey. The Committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise Ruler to call from our midst our esteemed fellow-student, S. FRANK FERRIN;

And whereas, We deem it proper to express the high estimation in which we hold the memory of the departed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death we suffer and deplore the loss of an earnest student, a genial companion, and a kind friend.

Resolved, That in the circumstances of his death—cut off so suddenly while far away from home and relatives, just as he was about to finish his college course, to return to them—we recognize this affliction as one of unusual severity, and tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family.

Resolved, That we unite as a body in the funeral services of the deceased, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, and that they be published in two of the city papers.

RICHARD LEWIS, President.
R. C. WEIGHTMAN, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE CLASS OF 1867 of the POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE of the State of Pennsylvania, held April 25, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, By a dispensation of All-wise Providence we have been called to mourn the decease of our friend and classmate, S. FRANK FERRIN, of Mount Carroll, Illinois;

Resolved, That in him we have lost one who has endeared himself to his friends and fellow-students by the superior qualities of his mind and heart, and one who, had he lived, would have been an ornament to his profession.

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the loss that the family, friends, and our college have sustained in the death of our beloved classmate, and we tender our sincere and cordial sympathy and condolence to his afflicted relatives.

Resolved, That we, as a class, attend the funeral services, and wear the customary badge of mourning on that day, and during the commencement exercises of the college.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in two of the daily papers.

W. WALLACE HARRIS, Penn.,
GEORGE C. LECKY, Penn.,
JOHN H. WARDER, Ohio, } Committee.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 28 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, 4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street, South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street,
"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.
"To L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1867.

The Suffrage Question.

THE time has come when honest men of all parties should look upon the question of suffrage as one to be settled, not by prejudice and the judgments of a former era, but by the dictates of sound reason and impartial justice. The negroes of the South are hereafter to enjoy the elective franchise. *That* point may be considered settled. Having once become members of the body politic, they cannot be expelled therefrom except at the cost of a bloody revolution. But while the great mass of the colored people of this country have become invested with all the rights of citizenship, there are considerable numbers of them in many of the Northern States who are still unjustly excluded from the ballot-box by laws passed originally in the interest of the now overthrown slave system. The question arises, whether all such laws ought not to be immediately repealed, as inconsistent with the character of our own free institutions and at war with the general humane and progressive sentiment of the age.

We are sometimes told that it is inconsistent on the part of the North to insist upon negro suffrage at the South, while negroes are excluded from the ballot-box in so many of the Northern States. We prefer to put the inconsistency in its proper light by saying that it is grossly inconsistent for the North to continue these unjust laws of exclusion against the blacks here, while we have overthown the same species of enactments, and with reference to a vastly more numerous class of people, at the South. The inconsistency is on the part of wrong doing, and not on that of right doing; and it consists in doing wrong here at home, while we are doing right at the South.

In the great work of Reconstruction, consequent upon the overthrow of the Rebellion, it became necessary for the nation to determine *who* should be considered the body politic at the South. And this question was to be settled upon principles of justice and right, and not in accordance with those lingering relics of the pro-slavery age which still remained in some of the State laws of the North. Accordingly, there was nothing to be done but to recognize the blacks as a part of the people. They could no more be excluded than could the whites. They were citizens of the United States, born upon its soil and amenable to its laws. There was no possible ground for excluding them from the political community. To have attempted to do so, as Mr. Johnson did, in professed obedience to the old State laws and institutions which had perished amid the fires of war, would have been to acknowledge that the whole work of Reconstruction was itself a nullity and a fraud. For if the old State laws of the South were authoritative on the point of suffrage, they were upon all other points; and the Rebel Governments which were in *de facto* possession of the Southern States on the overthrow of the Rebellion were also legitimate, and entitled to respect and obedience. In brief, if the nation was entitled to reconstruct at all, it was bound to reconstruct on the principles of justice and free government. Hence, the recognition of the blacks as a constituent part of the body politic was a necessary result of our republican form of government. Had Congress excluded them, Congress would have been itself guilty of founding a new oligarchy and building up a new despotism in place of the old.

The nation having thus, through its appropriate organ, Congress, established suffrage in the inchoate States of the South upon the basis of equity, the unjust laws of our Northern States upon the same subject stand out in a bold relief of inconsistency and wrong. If the colored citizen is justly entitled to vote at the South, why not at the North? By what rule of equity do we exclude him here?

We shall not discuss the question whether voting is a natural right or a conventional privilege. In either case it must stand upon an equitable basis. Society has no right to be unjust in the bestowal of its *privileges*. Hence, we are prepared to say that the exclusion of any citizen from the ballot-box on the ground of his color is a monstrous piece of injustice; and it is a wrong so glaring, a piece of tyranny so inexcusable, that no argument or apology can be offered for it. Indeed, those who support it never resort to argument, for there is literally no argument to be offered for it. A property test for voting has some basis of reason, for it may be plausibly urged that a man should have some pecuniary interest in a government whose power he shares. The payment of a tax as a prerequisite for voting is not wholly indefensible, for it may be said that he who by his vote may impose taxes on others, should himself pay a tax. A qualification of intelligence for voting stands upon strong grounds, for it may be argued that a very ignorant man is necessarily not qualified to take a part in government. But upon what possible ground can the mere accident of color, standing in no relation to a man's mental or moral qualifications be made the excuse for excluding him from the ballot-box? Any other physical qualifications might as well be made a test as this. It would be as reasonable to exclude men on account of the color of their eyes, or that of their hair, or their height or weight, or any other purely physical peculiarity, as on account of the color of their skins. Voting is an act of the will, a choice of the mind. It is not a man's *color* that votes, but the *man*, the thinking, reasoning, immortal being. It is impossible that an exclusion from the most sacred franchise of citizenship, so unjust, and so destitute of all reasonable and intelligent basis as this is, should much longer continue to exist. It is a disgrace to our statute-books, and an opprobrium to the civilization of the age. Even partisanship itself cannot much longer float a practice so weighed down with moral obloquy. Intelligent and fair-minded Democrats must finally revolt at being driven on by supposed party exigencies to the continued support of a measure so essentially undemocratic. We are glad to see that so influential a journal as the New York *World* expresses the opinion that in New York there will be no serious opposition to the removal of the restriction that has hitherto prevailed in that State against colored citizens. We may hope that other States will follow so good an example.

Canvass the South.

WE publish elsewhere in our paper to-day a thoroughly sensible letter from Oscar M. Waring, a colored teacher in the South, addressed to Judge Kelley. The views taken by the writer are full of force, and must convince every member of the Republican party in the North of the absolute necessity of liberal action in regard to the Southern blacks. What is needed at the present time is a vast supply of political tracts, pamphlets, and speeches, plainly worded, which will convey at once, even to the uneducated mind of the blacks, the true position of the various parties in regard to negro suffrage. The freedmen are as a body illiterate and susceptible. Their former owners are endeavoring to caress and cajole them into a belief that their true interest is to support their former masters. There need be no surprise, if the North remain inert, when the colored vote in the Southern States is cast for our political foes. Accustomed, as the down-trodden negroes always have been, to obey every word of their white neighbors, and to receive from them only supercilious contempt, it is not unnatural that they should yield to flattery, and hail with joy a smile from a source which heretofore had given them only frowns.

Unless, therefore, the North at once takes the matter of educating the blacks in political truths in hand, and commences immediately to inundate all the Southern States with radical tracts, we will deserve to meet the fate in store for us, and see the black vote with the Rebel. If, however, the Republican committees commence to work, if they forward every species of publication of Republican doctrines, and scatter them broadcast over the South, we can, beyond all doubt, secure the entire negro vote. What, then, is needed? We do not hesitate to declare that the great requisite is *money*. The Congressional committee, appointed by the radical caucus previous to the termination of the session, is ready to go to work as soon as the necessary funds are placed within its reach. It will doubtless appeal to the purses of our wealthy Republican citizens, and such an appeal has never and will never be made in vain. Hon. William D. Kelley, member from Pennsylvania, is already taking active steps, and has thus far met with that success which the urgent necessity of the case demands. But much more is needed.

Not only are writings necessary, but the canvass of the Southern States should be conducted the same as we do a canvass in our own State. The entire country ought to be districted off; speakers allotted to each district, who, supplied with pamphlets, would go through all the land enlightening the blacks; we must organize such a crusade. Senator Wilson is already at work, but he is one against a thousand seductive Southern orators. Let us have a Wilson in every county of every Southern State. Let colored and white speakers be furnished, and when once our energies are aroused, and the party well in working harness, the blacks will see their true friends, and never mistake a task-master for a guardian angel. If we act at once we will be in time; if we delay a year it will be too late. Now is the accepted time. "The harvest indeed is ready, but the laborers are few."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

OAKDALE SKATING PARK AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE.
At a meeting of the Stockholders of the "OAKDALE SKATING PARK AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA," held at the office, No. 523 MINOR Street, on the 25th instant, pursuant to the act of incorporation granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on March 26, 1867, the following-named were elected as Directors:—
PRESIDENT,
JACOB HYLAND.
DIRECTORS,
SYLVESTER J. MEGARGEE,
J. F. COTTRELL,
JOSEPH D. MURPHY,
JESSE R. WALKER,
JOHN K. ZEILIN,
JOHN S. WARNER, Sr.
At a meeting of the Directors, held at the same place, immediately after the election, the following-named were unanimously chosen:—
TREASURER,
JACOB J. SEITSINGER,
MEDICAL ADVISER,
FREDERIC W. LEWIS, M. D.
(Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
JOHN A. MARSHALL,
SECRETARY,
CHARLES C. WILSON. 4 26 3t4p

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE,
APRIL 25, 1867.
The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamer STAR OF THE UNION, will close at this office on SUNDAY, 28th instant, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day of sailing.
4 26 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

GRAND EASTER FAIR IN AID OF the SEAMEN'S MISSION (Church of the Redeemer) is now open at WASHINGTON HALL, No. 274 S. THIRD Street, above Spruce. Closes on SATURDAY EVENING. 11*

CONFIRMATION IN GERMANTOWN.—BISHOP PAYNE will administer the rite of Confirmation THIS EVENING, in the Free Church of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, Germantown. Service at 7½ o'clock. The public is invited. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTment—Ulcerated Leg.—Numerous individuals, who were for many years afflicted with old cancerous sores or ulcers on the legs, and had failed to procure a remedy either from private practice or public hospitals, have been speedily cured by a short course of these invaluable medicines. In all diseases of this nature, the united action of the Pills and Ointment is required. Sold by all Druggists. 4 26 fsmfit

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wlm 6th

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 24p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw4p

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
$1·00 PLAID SILKS.
CHEAP PLAID SILKS.
CHEAP PLAIN SILKS.
CHEAP FANCY SILKS.
CHECKED SILKS, $1·00 AND $1·12.
BARGAINS IN MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS.
PLAIN SILKS, $1·25.
WIDE AND HEAVY BLACK SILKS FOR COATS, $2·50 PER YARD.

WHITE GOODS!
Fine White Brilliants, 25 cents.
Splendid Quality Brilliants, 28 and 31 cents.
Bargains in Nainsook Muslins.
Bargains in Piques.
Bargains in French Chintzes.
New Style Plaid Muslins.

DRESS GOODS!
GRANITE POPLINS FOR SUITS.
ALEXANDRES FOR SUITS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GREY GOODS
LIGHT ALPACAS, ALL NEW SHADES.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR
5000 Yards---100 Different Styles.
Cloths, New Styles, $1·25.
Very Handsome Cloths, $1·50.
Double Width Cloths, $1·75.
All New Materials for Sackings constantly in Stock.

Cassimeres for Business Suits.
Cassimeres for Boys' Suits.
All-wool Cassimeres, 75 cents.
Fine Cassimeres for Men's Wear, $1·25.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS.
Plain Linens for Boys.
Fancy Linens for Boys.
Plaid and Stripe Linens.
White Linen Drills.
White Linen Ducks.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

SILK AND LINEN
SUMMER POPLINS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
2 ADDITIONAL CASES
OF
SILK AND LINEN POPLINS.
THE PRICES STILL THE SAME AS THE PREVIOUS ONES. [4 26 fstu3trp

TO THE LADIES.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF
WHITE GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:
NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES,
ARLENCIENNES,
LACE MUSLINS,
TUCKED MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTE,
FRENCH MULL,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
TARLETANS,
SHEER LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
INDIA TWILLS,
NAINSOOKS,
INDIA MULL,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS,
FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,
Together with a choice assortment of
COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY.
ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
4 24 9t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
BEST BLACK SILKS,
CHENE SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
3 2 wsmtfrp] PLAID SILKS,
FIGURED GRENADINE, HERNANI,
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS.

FOR SALE.

LINWOOD BUILDING LOTS—FOR SALE, near LINWOOD STATION, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, Delaware county, Pa., a large number of very desirable LOTS, pleasantly situated, having an extensive view of the river Delaware; close to Schools, Churches, Post Office, and Stores. Good Spring Water abounds. The location high and healthy, within three-quarters of an hour's ride of Philadelphia; accessible, some eight or ten times a day, by either railroad cars or steamboat. Few places are so convenient for a residence for persons doing business in Philadelphia, or for persons retiring from business.
For further information inquire of the subscriber, at Marcus Hook Steamboat Landing, or at Linwood Station, or at office of JAMES R. CUMMINS, No. 504 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. SAMUEL T. WALKER, Agent.
N. B.—Several good Farms close by are also offered for sale. 4 24 4trp

FOR SALE—IN GERMANTOWN, A DEsirable Cottage Residence, 11 rooms, location high and healthy, lot 30 by 110 feet, ten minutes' walk from either Church Lane Station, or Germantown Depot. The house is in perfect order from roof to cellar, and beautifully shaded. The garden is in perfect order also. Bath, with gas and hydrant water up stairs. Would be a splendid location for a physician. Price, $6300; only $3000 cash required. Possession immediately. WILLIAM T. WILSON, No. 238 CHESNUT Street. 4 24 6t4p

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER,
3 29 tf Administratrix.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE, A DESIRable Store Residence on Chew street. Lot 146 by 357½ feet. An attractive place, well located, and possession June 1. WILLIAM H. BACON,
4 25 3trp* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 559 North TWENTY-FIFTH Street, below Green, eight rooms, with bath. In good order. Immediate possession. Price, $3500.
Apply to H. L. HAINES, Conveyancer,
4 22 5t* No. 530 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE Furnished Residence situated No. 119 TULPEHOCKEN Street, Germantown, from June 1 until the 1st day of October or November.
Apply on the premises. 4 20 6t*

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT $25. SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address
H. HALL & CO.,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESTNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

JUST ARRIVED,
FROM LONDON AND HAMBURG,
Steamship Alemannia,
Steamship Propontis,
Steamship Germania.
Ship Thomas Harward,
Ship Goshawk,

8 Cases Tinned Sheet Iron,
35 Casks of Zinc,
3500 Boxes Tin,
240 Bundles Tinned Wire,
630 Pigs Tin,
400 Pigs Lead,
10 Cases Sheet Copper,
8 Casks Hardware,
35 Tons Spelter,
23 Casks Antimony,
13 Casks Emory,

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
4 24 4t4p PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.,
NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
NEW DESIGNS
OF
BRIDAL SILVER.
4 1 mwf3mrp

MEAD & CO.,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND FLOOR,
Have just finished several NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, and are now offering them at lowest prices.
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, PLAIN.....$24 TO $30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$25
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$27
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$33
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$35
MEAD & CO.
ARE NOW AT
NO. 910 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR WARE.
MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
4 4 3mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 25 2m

GOLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.
Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,
THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,
On the European plan of heavy castings, durability, and neatness of construction
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.
Also, Agents for the sale of
SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,
Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. [4 26 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835
INSURANCE EFFECTED to any AMOUNT. SABINE DUY & HOLLINSHEAD
No. 300 WALNUT ST. PHILA. GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

STATEMENT
OF
THE CONDITION
OF
THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW HAVEN,
JANUARY 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.

All paid in, in Cash	$1,000,000·00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

The value, or as nearly as may be, of the Real Estate held by the Company	75,000·00
Amount of cash on hand	3,845·33
Amount of cash deposited in bank	51,802·25
Amount due for unpaid Fire and Inland premiums at Home and Branch offices	120,831·06
Interest and rents accrued but not due	35,551·32
Revenue Stamps. Salvages undetermined on Fire and Inland losses	41,119·75
Call loans, agency supplies, office furniture, and sundry investments	33,684·18
Bills receivable for Inland premiums	14,773·29
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	188,329·40
Amount of loans secured by first mortgages	32,500·00
Amount of United States 5-20 and 7·30 bonds	286,850·00
Amount of State bonds	66,380·00
Amount of national bank stocks	255,435·00
Amount loaned on collateral security on stocks, worth $32,350; amount loaned	19,250·00
Amount of interest on investments due and unpaid	9,030·00
	$1,449,116 69

LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of claims in suit or contested by the Company	$6,300·00
Amount of losses during the year which have not been settled	62,299·86
	$68,599·86

INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of cash premiums received after deducting returned premiums	$1,386,242·96
Amount of premium notes taken by the Company for inland risks	14,793·29
Amount of premiums earned	587,433·34
Amount of interest money received from investments of the Company	58,276·19
Amount of all other income	5,885 71

EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$1,093,505·26
Amount of dividends paid during the year	50,000·00
Amount of interest paid to scrip holders	3,345·50
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commission and fees to agents and officers of the Company	242,284·82
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	66,504·79
Amount of all other expenditures of the Company, printing, travelling, and agency expenses	77,993·44

SABINE, DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR PHILADELPHIA, [4 6 fmw3t

No. 300 WALNUT St.

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES
Also, opened lately,
A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.
Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwf4p2m

TO ADVERTISERS.—We are now prepared to RECEIVE ADVERTISEMENTS for *One Hundred Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland Newspapers*, upon the same terms as for our other lists. Advertisements to be inserted promptly should be received on or before SATURDAY, MAY 4.
GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 40 PARK ROW, New York.
Messrs. PRETTYMAN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 413 CHESNUT Street, are our Agents in Philadelphia, and will give all needed information, and receive orders on the same terms as at the New York office. 4 25 3t

W. H. DESKS. 11TH GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.
The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Prop't.

Rev. W. T. Eva's Thanksgiving Sermon.

[Continued from the Eighth Page.]

ture in miniature and feeble coloring of what you well know in its practical working your Order is ever doing. Such is the blessed task and duty of love and mercy by which it feeds the hungry and ministers to the sick; secures the blessing of him who is ready to perish, and causes the widow's heart to sing for joy! Such is the tangible way in which it cheers, that like the great and good God, *it is love;* and that like Jesus, the Son of God, it goes about doing good, the friend of man, the reliever of distress, and the helper of the needy everywhere! Thank God for such an institution, as I know that you do to-day thank Him! Thank Him that it is your privilege to belong to any one of its Lodges! And oh! strive to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith you are called, so that at last each one of you may from the lips of the Great Master hear the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant: inasmuch as you did it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me!"

"In Friendship tried is found a precious treasure;
In trusting Love, a fount of purest pleasure;
In Truth, a lamp alike for age and youth—
May Earth be filled with Friendship, Love, and Truth!
With Friendship filled: with Love, with Truth,
May earth be filled with Friendship, Love, and Truth.

"Unshaken Faith, must Friendship ever nourish,
Sweet Hope and Love, like twins, together flourish:
Truth points the way for Charity and Faith,
And Heaven smiles on Friendship, Love, and Truth:
On Friendship smiles, on Love, on Truth,
And Heaven smiles as Friendship, Love, and Truth.

"No cruel doubt can come where Friendship bideth;
No hateful strife, where peaceful Love resideth;
Where Truth prevails, no power has slander's tooth;
All evil flees from Friendship, Love, and Truth—
From Friendship flees, from Love, from Truth;
All evil flees from Friendship, Love, and Truth.

"Hail, Friendship pure! Oh, may it be earth's leaven
Hail, sacred Love! the atmosphere of heaven!
Hail, Truth Divine! that blooms in fadeless youth!
God speed the cause of Friendship, Love, and Truth!
Hail, Friendship pure! Hail, Love! Hail, Truth!
God speed the cause of Friendship, Love, and Truth!"

[For additional reports of Thanksgiving Sermons see Sixth Page.]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

SOME GRATUITOUS ADVICE.—The season for Southern fruits has come, and with it Southern productions unlimited. As many persons have an aversion to direct advice of any kind, we would make the following propositions:—Eat oranges; the number is unnecessary. Devour sweet bananas; the quantity is not important to any but those who eat and those who sell. The best place to stand is upon some public steps, take no particular notice as to where you throw the peelings, yes try to launch them on the walk where the crowd pass along. It will afford you great amusement to see somebody try to turn an extempore "somersault," or behold the extremities of certain individuals give way, and their heads seek a solid level.

Indeed, it will be a source of never-ending enjoyment to see some aged man, whose once athletic frame has been loosened and crippled by years, come down and rack his bones upon the pavement, or to witness some other person, with head erect, and body carried upright on dapper legs, give a bounce into the air, and come down with a shock to all things surrounding, and with an earthquake jar to his own body. Let all remember, boys, girls, and persons of advanced years, that personally such an accident is not susceptible of causing great pleasure.

A SAD CALAMITY—A LADY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT AND KILLED.—About 6 o'clock this morning a fatal accident occurred in the vicinity of Front and Norris streets. It appears that a mad dog was discovered coming full speed down the street, by a man named Erwin and a lady named Mrs. Whitmyer. Mr. Erwin went into the house and got a rifle, and stationed himself at the opening of a little alley through which the dog was making his way, and Mrs. Whitmyer, with an axe, placed herself at an opening of the fence, in the centre of the alley, to stop the dog should he attempt to pass through. The cur came through the alley, stopped before Mrs. Whitmyer, who stepped out, with the axe uplifted, ready to strike, when Mr. Erwin fired at the dog as the lady placed herself before it. Instead of striking the canine the ball entered the right side of the lady, just above the hip, and passed entirely through the body. Mrs. W. was taken into the house, and every effort was made to aid and relieve her, but all proved of no avail, for she expired at 7:40. Mr. Erwin was arrested, and is now held at the Eleventh District Station House, Lieutenant Witcraft. The Coroner will hold an inquest this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

ARREST OF A THIEVING CLAN.—Through the vigilance of Officer Gikler, of Lieutenant White's force, a party of well-known thieves and accessories were arrested. John Simpson, Joseph White, William Lewis, Margaret Wilson, and Elizabeth Wells are the parties who stand accused. The first three were engaged in the robbery of Mr. John School's residence, on the night of April 24, and soon after, of the establishment of S. Rosenberg, No. 915 Noble street. Simpson, in all these, was the main mover and general director. When arrested by the officer there were found upon him coats, albums, $60 in money, which he had taken from School's place, and shawls, other clothing, and $5 in bills, which had been stolen from Rosenberg's. From the latter place they also took three demijohns of liquor. The women were the parties who received and disposed of the goods. Alderman Massey committed the thieves as follows:—John Simpson in default of $2500 bail; Joseph White, $1500 bail; William Lewis, $1000 bail; Margaret Wilson and Elizabeth Wells, each $800 bail.

A TRUNK ROBBERY.—A train on its way from this city, on Monday evening, at 5 o'clock, stopped at Duy's Lane Station in Germantown. From this train a lady named Mrs. Jane Wister got off; receiving a large trunk from the baggage car. She left this trunk on the platform, went to her father-in-law's residence, but a short distance, and sent a man to take the trunk away. The man arrived, but the trunk had mysteriously disappeared. Search was made the next morning at day-light, which resulted in discovering the trunk in the woods near by, broken up and contents gone. That day, a man, Frederick Williamson, was arrested on suspicion, and when interrogated, acknowledged the deed, and pointed out the place where the goods were secreted—in the stump of an old tree. The value of the contents of the trunk, was about $140. Forty dollars in greenbacks which were taken, were not restored. He was committed by the Germantown magistrate in default of $3000 for his appearance at court.

A MULE-ISH TRANSACTION—THE SMITHS IN TROUBLE.—Last night, about 9 o'clock, James W. Smith offered at public vendue, in the vicinity of Forty-first and Oak streets, one mule and harness to fit. The bids were neither many nor satisfactory, so Smith, unlike an auctioneer, set his price at $15 for the whole concern. Officer Kelly coming along, took the "whole concern." Smith inclusive, and while the former animal and rigging was placed in a van, the latter was lodged in a cell. This morning Alderman Allen committed Smith for a further investigation.

But a short period of time had elapsed after this event, when John Smith was arrested by Officer Webb, at Water and Pine streets, with a coil of rope in his possession, the result of a sly operation on board a vessel. Alderman Butler committed him.

VICIOUS CANINES.—It came under notice yesterday, that one Frenk Schlater was a large specimen of the too-tonic race, that he was a baker, that he delivered bread &c., and that he was invariably accompanied wherever he went by two of the most virulent and snappish canines. Yesterday "Frenk," while driving his bread cart, saw with pleasure and chucklings these same "dogs" snap at small and large persons indiscriminately; but when in the vicinity of Seller street, Frankford, these same "dogs" bit several persons severely, and tore the clothes from little children, he grew fearful. For keeping said vicious curs, he was arrested, and held by Alderman Holme in default of $500 to answer.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE.—Ann Teeney was arrested for being the proprietor of a very disorderly house in Manayunk. It is alleged that a portion of the lowest strata of Philadelphia society, consisting in good part of thieves, and general hard cases, with a fair sprinkling of brazen females, were *habitues* of that place. The woman mentioned was taken before Alderman Ramscale, who committed her in default of bail.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Samuel C. Ford & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

250 shares Black Heath Coal Company	$20
South Third street, No. 19, Business Stand, five story brick, 18 by 54 feet	$17,500
South Eleventh street, No. 1016, Residence, 16 by 74 feet	$3,975

A THEFT OF $55.—Charles Wilt, by an operation of his own, proved an entirely unwelcome boarder to his landlady, who keeps a public house in Manayunk. Yesterday morning, he, it is averred, proceeded into the wardrobe department of the lady, broke open a large trunk, rummaging things generally, to obtain money which he had learned was there deposited. He found $55, which he took. The loss was soon discovered, and Officer Clemmings arrested Wilt, who was committed by Alderman Gibson, in default of $300, for a further investigation.

ROBBERIES.—Burglars made a descent upon a dwelling house No. 486 Dillwyn street, below Buttonwood, while the family, by the name of Spar, were absent. They succeeded in forcing off a shutter in the rear part of the building, after which access was very easy, and the house was completely ransacked. The amount of articles stolen has not been ascertained. The burglars were prepared for a deadly affray, if such an event should have happened, as a long, strange-looking knife was found sticking in one of the steps, where no doubt it had dropped.

SUSPICION OF INTENDED LARCENY.—Yesterday morning a man named Charles Lengha was arrested on suspicion of attempting to open a safe. At an early hour, soon after the store at Twenty-third and Wood streets had been opened, he was found in the counting-room of the same alone; and the safe lock had a strange-looking key in it, which at once caused suspicion. The man denied any knowledge as to how the strange-looking key found itself there; but was nevertheless taken into custody. Alderman Hutchipson held him in default of $1500 bail to await a further investigation.

A SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION.—Last evening the Mission School of the Spruce street Baptist Church, corner of Tenth and South Streets, celebrated their ninth anniversary. The exercises consisted of singing, and recitations by the children, together with an appropriate address, by Rev. G. A. Peltz. The report was read by Mr. Morse, the Superintendent, and the condition of the school reflects great credit upon the perseverance and energy of the teachers.

SILVERWARE—CLARK & BIDDLE'S EMPORIUM.—We call the attention of the public to the large and complete stock of silverware of all descriptions at the establishment of Messrs. Clark & Biddle, No. 712 Chesnut street. Every variety is there kept on hand, as is also an elegant assortment of English electro plated silverware and bridal sets. We refer our readers to their advertisement in another column.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all sizes and styles. Now is the time, ere you lay off your dark clothing, to have your Photographs made, with rich drapery. B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

MARRIED.

For additional marriages see Third Page.

BALLOU—JACKSON.—On the 25th instant, at the residence of Charles D. Reed, Esq., by the Rev. William H. Furness, assisted by Rev. Fred Frothingham, LEONARD S. BALLOU, Jr., of New York to HELEN L., daughter of Mrs. M. L. JACKSON, of this city.

DONT MAKE LABOR FOR YOUR wife or domestic by coming into your house with mud on your boots, when a very small outlay will purchase a Foot Scraper for your door. We have a variety of them, including movable Dish Scrapers. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

JAPANNED TINWARE, COMPRISING TEA Canisters, Dust Pans, Spice and Cake Boxes, Match Safes, Lamps, Candlesticks, Paper and Dredging Boxes, Nutmeg Graters, etc. For sale, with a general assortment of Housekeeping Hardware, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

RAT-TAT-TAT!—WE HAVE VARIOUS patterns of Door-Knockers, and some very heavy ones, suitable for gates. Also, various kinds of Door Bells and Gongs. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BEAD DEPOT, NO. 32 SOUTH FOURTH Street. 4 26 3t

JET STUDDING BEADS, AND ALL OTHER kinds low. W. TILLER,
4 26 3t No. 32 South FOURTH Street.

BEADS.—JET STUDDING BEADS IN BEST qualities, and all varieties of Beads low. W. TILLER,
4 26 3t No. 32 South FOURTH Street.

BEADS, BEADS, BEADS, IN ALL VARIEties, at low rates. W. TILLER,
4 26 3t No. 32 South FOURTH Street.

CARPETINGS!
JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,
4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATION OF
CARPETINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,
WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
AND TAPESTRIES.
3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS
AND
VELVET CARPETS,
WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,
English and American Oil Cloths,
COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS
4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated at the corner of KNOX and LINDEN Streets; surrounded by SHADE and FRUIT trees; within a few minutes' walk of Shoemaker Lane Station. It is supplied with gas, bath, hot and cold water, and water closet. There is also stabling on the premises, and a good well of water. Price, $12,000. Apply at No. 2100 RACE Street. 4 26 3t*

CARPETINGS
GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,
FRESH IMPORTATIONS,
All Widths and Styles.
M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS!
300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns
OF
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.
Just arrived from Europe and now in Store,
Also, a complete assortment of
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN.
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
3 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

JUST LANDED
ENGLISH CARPETINGS
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS.
Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmwsmSp
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. R. WHITE,
No. 13 North SECOND Street.
CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street.
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GEORGE W. HILL
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 18 wfm3m

JUST OPENED,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
NOVELTIES
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
ALSO,
SPRING UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
1 22 rpl] ETC. ETC.,
AT
JOHN C. ARRISON'S,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 4 25 2t*

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. Business location. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 36 street, with four dwellings in the rear, on Richardson street.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on Tuesday, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described real estate belonging to the City of Philadelphia:—

No. 1.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the north side of Race street, 32 feet 3 inches east of Fifth street, No. 431, containing in front on Race street, 16 feet 5 inches and extending of that width 80 feet, with the right and privilege into an 18 feet 10 inch wide court, called Richardson's court, leading southward into the said Race street.

No. 2.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 1), 80 feet north of Race street, containing in front on Richardson's court 9 feet 8 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with use and privilege of the privies at the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 3.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 2), 89 feet 8 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 9 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 4.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 3), 111 feet 5 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 10 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 5.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage thereon erected, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 4), 133 feet 3 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 27 feet 3 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 1.

Business Stand, 2½-story brick building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the 2½-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, 42 feet 8½ inches north of Noble street, in the Eleventh Ward; containing in front on Front street 21 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 62 feet.

No. 2.

Lot, corner South and Carbon streets. Twenty-sixth Ward.—All that lot of ground, situate on the S. E. corner of South and Carbon streets, in the Twenty-sixth Ward; containing in front on South street 19 feet, and extending in depth along Carbon street 29 feet.

No. 3.

Two-and-a-half-story frame building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the two-and-a-half-story frame building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, in the Eleventh Ward, 64 feet 8¾ inches north of Noble street, thence extending easterly at right angles 62 feet; thence extending northerly 21 feet 9½ inches; thence extending westerly 62 feet 1½ inch to Front street, and thence extending southerly along Front street 25 feet and ¾ of an inch to the place of beginning.

Terms Cash—or, at the option of the purchaser, twenty per cent. of the purchase money may be paid in cash, and the balance secured by bond and mortgage of the premises, payable in five years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, with the usual stipulation to be inserted in said bond and mortgage, that in case of default in payment of interest for thirty days, the whole principal sum shall thereupon become due and recoverable by law: Provided, That when the line of ground hereby authorized to be sold is unimproved and vacant, the purchaser, at his option, in lieu of the said mortgage to secure the balance of the purchase money as above mentioned, may have the said balance charged upon the ground by ground rent deed or deeds, in the usual form. The said ground rents thereby created to be paid in equal semi-annual payments on the first of July and January in each year. And provided further, That the purchasers shall pay all expenses for deeds, bonds, mortgages, stamps, acknowledgments, and other expenses in the matter of making the conveyance from the city to the purchasers.

See plans at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 25 tf] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Large and Valuable LOT, N. W. Corner of TWENTY-THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, fronting also on Twenty-fourth street and Simes street, three Valuable Brotts.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of the Commissioner of City Property, on

TUESDAY, May 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that lot of ground situate on the north side of Chesnut street, beginning at the northwest corner of Twenty-third street, and extending along said Chesnut street 240 feet to Twenty-fourth street, and in depth northward 360 feet to a twenty-four feet street called Simes street. Bounded on the north by Simes street, on the east by Twenty-third street, and on the south by Chesnut street, and on the west by Twenty-fourth street, lately occupied by the Philadelphia Gas Works.

The above will be divided into 40 lots, and sold according to a plan that may be seen at the Auction Rooms—the purchaser to have the privilege of taking four additional lots adjoining each other.

Terms—20 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the delivery of the deed, and the balance may be secured on the premises by mortgage or ground-rent deeds, or may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 26tf Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.
No. 22 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon
Patented August 18, 1863; May 22, 1866; May 1, 1866
Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. G. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 3 20]

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6] No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. [2 23] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The Odd Fellows' Thanksgiving Celebration.

The Thanksgiving of the Odd Fellows is being observed to-day by the Order by a procession, in which the Alexandria Odd Fellows unite, making a procession of twenty-one organizations, numbering about two thousand persons. Appropriate exercises took place at the National Theatre, where Grand Master Garey, of Baltimore, and Grand Secretary Sweet delivered addresses. A prominent feature of the day was the appearance of two hundred and ninety-five widows and orphans under the care of the Order.

Land Office Returns.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received the returns of Townships 21, 22, 23, and 24, north, through ranges 1, 2, and 3, west, in Madison county, Nebraska, situated on both sides of the Elk Horn river, a tributary of the Platte, and covering an area of 277,336 acres. The region is generally a rolling prairie, with considerable bottom land along the Elk Horn and several small creeks flowing into that river. The lands are valuable for agricultural purposes.

Small bodies of timber cotton-wood are found along the Elk Horn, which is a stream having a rapid current and high banks, affording good water power for manufacturing purposes.

With the foregoing surveys the jurisdiction of the Surveyor-General at Leavenworth is terminated as to Nebraska. This New State now forms by law a separate surveying district, the office of the Surveyor-General of which is to be situated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. The Commissioner has issued the requisite instructions to the new Surveyor-General Mr. Hitchcock, to enable him to immediately commence business

FROM HARRRISBURG TO DAY

A Murderer Found Guilty—Burglary Last Night.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—Jacob M. Jones, colored, has been found guilty by the jury of murder in the second degree, for killing a man named Benjamin Moore, also colored.

Last night, burglars entered the residence of Mr. Harry Thomas, corner of Front and State streets, and stole $800 in money, and jewelry to the same amount.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cotton firmer at 26c. Flour firm at 10@15 cents higher; sales of 7000 barrels: State, $10 15@13 50; Ohio, $12 50@14 65; Western, $ 0 20@12 50; Southern, $12@17 75. Wheat active; 3 cents higher. Sales of 40,000 bushels No. 2 at $2 75@2 79½. Corn dull and declining. Oats firmer; 50,000 bushels sold; State, 82c; Western, 75@77c. Rye firmer; sales of 9000 bushels at $1 35. Barley firm; sales of 22,000 bushels at $1 22. Beer quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $22 50@22 85. Lard quiet, 12½@13½ cents. Whisky active, in bond, $2 30.

BILLIARD ROOMS.
BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervisior over all, He ventures to say that, taken all in all there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
4 8 1m C. BIRD Proprietor.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
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INSURANCE COMPANY,
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PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
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FOURTH EDITION

I. O. O. F.

The Celebration in Other Cities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of this city, meet in mass convention at the Cooper Institute this evening, to hear addresses from Grand Sire James P. Sanders, and other eminent members of the Order.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The Odd Fellows have had a grand parade and celebration of their forty-eighth anniversary and thanksgiving day here to-day. A splendid monument, commemorative of the Order, was dedicated at the Odd Fellows' Rose Hill Cemetery this afternoon. The Grand Lodge of Illinois and the Grand Encampment were in line.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—The members of the twenty Lodges of Odd Fellows here assembled in churches this morning, and heard thanksgiving services and sermons from some of our most distinguished ministers.

HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—The various Lodges and Encampments of Odd Fellows met in the Central Presbyterian Church here this morning. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Past Grand Master R. A. Lamberton and others.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—The Lodges and Encampments of Odd Fellows met in different places to celebrate their Thanksgiving day in this city this morning. Generals Sheridan and Mower and Governor Wells attended one of the meetings.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The Odd Fellows met at Maguire's Opera House this morning, and celebrated their Thanksgiving Day in grand style. The Grand Lodge sat in full regalia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The President of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows has telegraphed a good-will greeting to the Odd Fellows of America, through Grand Sire James P. Sanders. The Duke of Devonshire bids the brethren of the West God-speed in their good work.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—William Taylor was charged, before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, with the larceny of a pair of boots and some shirts, the property of William S. Thompson, residing at No. 1511 Thompson street. He was held in $600 bail for his appearance at Court.

Charles Stafford was charged with picking the pocket of James W. Martin, who was riding in a Market street car, on Saturday evening last. He was held in $2000 bail to answer at court.

Francis George and Charles Saxton were charged with stealing a horse and wagon from Charles Robb, living in Newark, New Jersey. They were arrested by two citizens near Downington, with the horse and wagon, and brought to this city by Reserve Debaven. They were remanded to the custody of the New Jersey authorities.

Shay Nolen, who was arrested a day or two ago for selling money that had been stolen, was held in $6000 bail for a further hearing.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Daniel McClain, aged sixty years, was found dead in a chair, at his residence, back of No. 309 Belgrade street, this afternoon.

DROWNED MAN.—A drowned man was found at 2 P. M. to-day, at South street wharf.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000	Pa 6s, W L cp	101⅛	
$500	Pa 5s, past due	100¼	
$1000	C & A 6s, '70	99	
$1000	Sch N 6s, '82	77	
$1000	do b5.	77	
29	sh Cam & Am	130½	
27	sh Girard College	28⅝	
70	sh Pa R. opg & int.	58	
200	do. opg & int.	58	
30	do.	58	
100	sh Lit Sch R.	b60. 29	
100	sh Read R		51⅝
100	do	b30.	51⅝
100	do		51⅝
100	do	b30.	51⅝
100	do	s30.	51⅝
100	do	s30.	51⅝
12	sh Leh N stk		33½
4	sh Mech Bk		23

SECOND BOARD.

$2000	C & A 6s, '82		89½
$1000	do. '89		90
$800	City 6s, Old		96½
$3800	Pa 5s, past due		
	in 3 cts.		100⅞
1	sh Leh V R		56½
23	sh C & Am R		130½
100	sh Reading	s30.	51⅝
100	sh Reading		51 3-16
200	do		51 3-16
300	do		51 2-16
100	do	s30.	51⅛
100	do		51 3-16
200	do	b5.	51⅛
400	do	b5.

I. O. O. F. THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

[Continued from the Eighth Page.]

THE LUXURY OF BENEVOLENCE.

A Discourse Before the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, on their National Thanksgiving Day, delivered in Trinity M. E. Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. Nadal.

"*It is more blessed to give than to receive.*"—Acts xx, 35.

All our activities in relation to others are made up of giving and receiving, and the same is as true of everything else that has life as it is of man. The trees are the recipients of light, and air, and moisture, which they drink in and appropriate, and then, in turn, give forth fruit, blossom, fragrance, beauty. The birds take nourishment from brook and field, and give back music. Flowers and harvests receive human care and labor, and in turn meet our higher and lower wants. The whole communion of nature is a giving and taking, a helping and being helped.

But the Apostle here makes a comparison between the blessedness of giving and that of receiving, and declares in favor of giving. If we look further we shall be able to gather a hint of this from nature. How are you impressed when you take a view of the vegetable kingdom? When you look at a fruit tree, for instance, does it look more noble and dignified when you regard it as receiving the sunlight among its branches, when it sucks in moisture from the drenching shower, when you lop off its surplus branches and kill its ugly insects, or when it spreads out its boughs to offer you shelter in summer, and fills your cellar with luscious fruit in the autumn? When does a rose tree seem noblest? When you are giving it care, or when it is giving you beauty and fragrance? When does your horse seem grandest? Is it when you lodge him and feed him, or is it when he bears you forward, sharing with you the pomp and pride of the hour? The answer is plain. Trees, flowers, animals, all seem prouder and nobler in giving than in receiving. Indeed, in receiving we see their necessities, their weakness, their obligations to us, but in giving they present themselves as rich, powerful, munificent.

The Apostle asserts the same fact as to men. He says in the text it is more blessed to give than to receive.

In this assertion it is not denied that there is pleasure in receiving; it is only asserted that the pleasure of receiving is inferior to the pleasure of giving.

The simple fact of receiving is a blessing in itself. What is received may have been grudgingly bestowed—only given to meet the demands of public opinion—and yet, if the receiver is in circumstances of need, it is blessed to receive. But the blessing is only material. The recipient of the charity can eat and wear what is even given grudgingly. So much bread and meat, however gotten, if put into a healthy stomach, will produce so much blood, muscle, and strength; and so much cloth, put into coats and pantaloons, will keep out so much cold. And this is the view apparently taken by many of their benefactions. But what a miserable, naked, skeleton blessing such a person receives! His brother has treated him like a hungry horse; he has regarded him merely as an animal; he has given so much to his stomach and limbs, but in the manner of the gift has had no respect to his soul. In this case something is bestowed, but more is withheld. That gentle and brotherly consideration for the poor which awakens gratitude, and opens the heart to good and pious counsels, is withheld; that blessed, heavenly sympathy with human suffering, which makes the sufferer feel that you have shouldered a part of his trouble, is withheld. You have put bread into his mouth, but have given no food to his higher humanity. See that orphan boy! When his parents died, decency demanded that his rich and stingy uncle should take him home with him. In that family the boy eats his grudged meals, and grows outwardly sturdy, perhaps, but that sunshine of sympathy, those fond caresses that are lavished upon the children of the family, and which, bestowed on him, would make him forget that he is an orphan, are not his to enjoy. Without heart-nourishment, he grows up crushed, dwarfed, indurated. With worse food and poorer clothing, but more sunshine and more love, he would have thriven much better, for the soul unwilted would have grown.

"You call on a merchant for a subscription for the cause of missions, and he gives, but does it with a surly look, and with impatient, surly talk. You have your five dollar note, and, poor, innocent, unconscious note that it is, it does not know how miserably it has been given, and in the treasury it will count just as much as that other note which was prayed over and given with glad and cheerful heart. But how does it affect the collector? Don't you feel in some sort paralyzed and unprepared to go to the next place? You have the money, but with it a rebuff—a bruise, if not a dislocation. If with the gift you had received a smile and a fervid good wish for your success, you would have been lightened and winged for your next visit, but, as it is, the gift has made your heart, and your step, and your countenance heavy. And when that money is sent out to the foreign field, if the spirit in which it was given could be sent with it, if it could carry the giver's grumble and frown, it would make the missionary's heart to sink within him. But, God be praised, the blessing of receiving need not be merely physical, poisoned by the supercilliousness and pretension of the giver. It need not be a mere bread and meat blessing, to be measured by the amount of muscle to be manufactured out of it. Gifts need not be like the honey which we get from an old dead tree—the honey is pure, and the comb white and beautiful, but the tree is worse than nothing: we wish to cleanse the sweet prize from the smell of the rotten wood, and to brush off the filthy powdered fibre. So, with grudged favors, we would brush and rub from them the canker of stinginess, and forget the vile spirit in which they were given. But a favor almost becomes another thing, a sixpence grows into a dollar, nay, into thousands, when it is cheerfully bestowed. It is as when we have gathered the ripe and luscious apples from a living tree, whose bending boughs stoop and laugh in the glorious sunlight to make the cheerful offer, and seem to say, "Relieve me; it will accommodate me. Don't you see I am burdened with riches?" We are ready to answer, "Beautiful, good-humored, benevolent creature, your spirit is sweeter and better than even your fruit!"

We have been so fortunate as to be acquainted with men who, by the spirit of their beneficence, made receiving a pleasure. I knew a man who made his own fortune—

"Whose soul proud science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk or milky way;"

—a man of no broad views on general questions. The money had come in fast, but not fast enough to ruin his heart. It came not into his heart, but into his chest. When he was asked for a gift for the poor, he usually handed over the amount needed, and returned thanks for the privilege, and then, with a heartiness of manner which showed how deeply and simply sincere he was, he expressed a hope that he might be honored with many such calls. I remember another instance, which will illustrate our point. A clerical friend had come from the country to beg for a poor church. I had taken him to the counting-house of a merchant, who had scowled at me for bringing him, and had left upon his small gift and upon our spirits the spell of his meanness. With a sad heart I led my begging friend up the street to another establishment. We now found ourselves in quite another atmosphere. It was like passing from the north pole to the balmiest May day of our own climate. In this place giving was a regular part of the business, and apparently the most pleasant part. The firm had a formal account with the Lord. The case was no sooner stated than a handsome sum was given by the principal, and the book handed to two brothers, who gave in the same spirit. This done, I was thanked for the opportunity afforded them of doing good, and requested to call again when I had a good case. Here giving was not a mere physical act, but one of holy cheerfulness, and hence receiving was not a mere physical receiving.

The enjoyment of such receiving is not one of mere money-getting, of mere eating, of being warmed and filled, but a noble feeling is conveyed with the benefaction.

Listen to the beautiful words of Scripture, "Give, not grudgingly, or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver." This is the giving that makes receiving a blessedness. Here is a gift according to the letter, but according to the spirit also. A spirit is communicated along with something external. The recipient sees the gift not as a mechanical act, but as a soul, a life, in which the mechanical disappears. He sees the spirit of goodness in his benefactor, and feels the beauty of it.

What we mean is, that the highest blessedness of receiving depends on the spirit of giving. Along with temporal blessings we may convey a spirit as much superior to bread as soul to body, as mind to a clod. Take one or two instances. There, in yonder hovel, is a poor creature in whom vice has been followed by its natural attendants—poverty, neglect, and ruin. There seems to be no place in her heart for hope, much less for reformation. The world is dead to her, and she is waiting to die literally. There is one thing can touch her yet, and that is kindness. If you can make her feel that somebody cares for her, you have found a path through which you may finally carry happiness into her soul. A mere gift may not do it; sunshine and rain are gifts, and much more beautiful gifts than money unfeelingly bestowed. But a benefit coupled with gentle pity, and offered in such a way as to show true interest in the sufferer, will call her back to life, and another Magdalene, like the first, will wash your feet with her tears, and wipe them with the hair of her head.

Again, you are anxious to save a soul; that soul must be the recipient of your lessons, your efforts, your advice. But shall receiving be a lesson in this case? Most certainly not by coldly given counsels, not by brow-beating, but rather by unostentatious and affectionate words of Christian sympathy, which will breathe a heart of love, and show your estimate of the value and preciousness of a soul.

And last of all, what is there in Jesus of Nazareth and His religion that makes receiving such a joy? We are saved by the Cross. But what does that mean? Not merely that the Jews and Romans put Christ to death, but especially that He was a voluntary sufferer; that He gave up His life when all the powers of earth and heaven were at his disposal for its defense. Out of love He gave His life for us. In the gentlest mood of sorrow, and in the noblest mould of love, He linked pain with immortal compassion. Touched by His sublime giving, we receive His gift with abashed and humble gratitude.

But let us now turn from the blessedness of receiving to that of giving. Wherein does the blessedness of giving consist, and how is it superior to that of receiving?

We answer that the pleasure of giving does not consist in the simple fact of parting with what we have. On the contrary, if there be in the heart no fount of goodness on whose stream our gifts float forth to their object, the separation from our treasure must be painful. It is like plucking the feathers from the living bird, like tearing open the oyster in order to extract the precious pearl; like jerking out the jewel that hung in "the swine's snout, and rending the tough flesh." It is not the giver, but the cheerful giver who is blessed. It is not he who shows mercy who is happy, but he that "showeth mercy with cheerfulness," he that "loves mercy."

True, giving is an act of the soul, by which it comes into harmony with God. It is a joyful recognition of the charity that seeketh not her own, which does not live unto itself, which confesses itself its brother's keeper. In a word, it is Divine benevolence, in thought, in feeling, in action. It is a spring in the heart which does not content itself with boiling and bubbling within its own narrow limits, but delights to flow forth and make all without to blossom with gladness. It is an instrument of music whose cords, touched by the trembling finger of sorrow, send forth strains of heavenly comfort. It is a feeling ready to be converted into bread, and meat, and clothes, and firewood, and lodging for the wretched. It is a cloud, troubled and restless until it pours its shower of refreshment upon the parched wastes of humanity. It is the Good Shepherd, whose step is never so light as when his shoulder is burdened with the lost sheep which He has rescued from the wolf. It is the Good Samaritan, who forgets an enemy's hatred in a brother's misfortunes.

We often hear about giving from a sense of duty, but if our view be correct, the blessedness of benevolence is far, very, very far beyond this. The sense of duty is something stern and strictly just. It waits until want and woe knock at the door. When it hears the knock, it opens the door and inquires, with a solemn face, What may be the matter, and what is the extent of its own bond? But Christian benevolence, instead of waiting for want to knock, knocks at the door of want, and chases away sorrow with the smile with which it asks the privilege of relieving. Is it not so? What has been the spirit of the noble philanthropists of the world? Was it a stern, calculating sense of duty that sent out John Howard, and Elizabeth Frye, and Florence Nightingale, and Miss Dix, and John Wesley, and Saul of Tarsus? Nay, brethren, a sense of duty can provide us feet, but these servants of God and humanity moved on wings; they travelled in a whirlwind; they worked for nothing and found themselves; they were off on the errands of love before the sense of duty had finished doing his sums. By the time duty had got on his boots, and taken up his staff, all-loving, all-giving, self-forgetting charity had entered the hovel of poverty and set the table; and by the time duty arrived, charity had departed, leaving a rainbow over the door, and nothing the matter within.

Shall we now ask why giving is more blessed than receiving? Have we not answered it? Is not the very spirit of true giving a bliss in itself already? It is a baptism which purifies and saturates with the very spray of the River of Life. Like the sun, it moves and shines in its own light—it gives without losing. It wins admiration and gratitude, but humbly lays its trophies on the altar of the Lord of all. It is a joy, a glory, a sanctity of inner life, blossoming with perennial beauty, and bending and breaking with an exhaustless fruitage.

But not only is the spirit of giving superior to the state of mind and heart involved in receiving; the true giver shows his superiority to the receiver in all the forms of his happy activity. As the stars are over the clouds, so is the giver over the receiver. If he bestow bread, the very flesh it yields is his. If he supply coal or wood, the warm glow that drives away the deadly chill is his. His is the roof that keeps out the storm; his is the seat that blunts the pinch of the frost. If he give safe counsel in trouble, his is the peace that comes back to the heart of his neighbor. If he pick up a fallen child in the street and tenderly sets it on its little feet again, the grateful patter of those feet is music of his own making. If he draw a soul to God, its shouts, its peace, and, in some sense, its renewed life are his. In him is fulfilled the word of the wise man, "There is that which scattereth and yet increaseth." In opening his heart to men, he hath opened Heaven to himself, and all men have opened their grateful souls to him. What he scatters is seed; what returns to him is a great harvest. The covetous man is like the horse-leech, ever crying "Give, give!" This man, with reverence be it spoken, is like God, ever entreating, "Take, take!" Brethren, is it not blessed to give, more blessed than to receive?

Gentlemen of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows:—I do not belong to your order, but I have read your rules, and have met with frequent instances of the good you have done. I find that the book known as the Odd Fellows' Manual is replete with Scripture quotations, both from the Old and the New Testaments. I find, too, that one of your degrees goes beyond the mere duty of one Odd Fellow to another, and recognizes the universal brotherhood of the race. With your recognition of the Bible in this book, I cannot understand how any man can honestly be a member of your order without accepting the Divine authority of Christianity.

Taking this view, therefore, we cannot unite with some who oppose you, and who oppose all such societies as un- or even anti-Christian. If the Constitution and laws of the United States only recognized God and His word as you do, I should be content. You are, of course, not a church; if you were, the even limited secrecy of your order would be inadmissible. But who will deny the right of men to unite for mutual security? Your society, in its beneficial aspects, as I understand it, is only a sort of life and health insurance, for your mutual support in sickness; for the benefit of widowhood and orphanage. And to oppose you as unchristian, or to reject you from the Church, as we learn some do, is about as rational as it would be to oppose an insurance company because some of its officers were not Christians, or because they insured persons without examining them in the creed or catechism. There are bodies of Gospel ministers who are united in beneficial societies similar to yours, excepting the degrees and the regalia. Your secrecy, as I understand it, is only meant to prevent impositions, and is therefore no more objectionable than the watchword of an army.

Not only, therefore, can I not oppose you, but, on the contrary, must congratulate you upon a plan of insurance so far-reaching, upon the widows and orphans you have relieved, and upon the sick you have, to my own knowledge, so faithfully nursed. I am glad to join with you in your national thanksgiving for the preservation of your unity during the war through which the nation has just passed. With you I rejoice in a Union preserved through so costly a struggle, but whose results are worth all they cost. And I would especially commend to you your own principle of universal brotherhood. In this sacred place it is fitting I should remind you that this principle is exclusively Christian. Christ first proposed a religion for the whole world, and taught the brotherhood of man as the norm of civil law and individual life.

Dear brethren, before the Holy Scriptures and their heavenly teaching, there is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither Romanist nor Protestant, neither Odd Fellow nor Mason. Let me, therefore, urge upon you the instant acceptance, by faith and its profession, of the religion you so copiously quote in your books. Some of you, I hope many, are already Christians. But, my beloved brethren, I need not tell you that it is not the writing and printing of Christ's words in our books that will save us, but their planting and germination in our hearts. Like your society, everything temporal should be placed on a Christian foundation. But it is not enough to place our earthly interests on that foundation. We must also, and above all, plant ourselves there. Christian foundations call for eternal rather than temporal structures. Christianity, while it enwraps families and nations and time, also circumscribes eternity. Shall we build only a house of pasteboard on the base of a pyramid, and shall we erect only earthly economy on the eternal Christ? Brethren, the joy you have in your own unity throughout the war, the gratitude you pour forth for our national integrity, must not only rise to the universal breadth which your fourth degree so beautifully portrays, but each of you for himself must appropriate the Christian life and work for the highest as well as lower good of the country of which each of you is a son, and the race of which each is a brother.

In conclusion, there is one danger against which I would affectionately warn you, and that is the possibility of becoming the antagonist of the Church of Christ. I am happy to know that many of your number are devoted Christians. You are a beneficial, not a religious association, and far be it from me to recommend the adoption among you of religious tests. Let men of all religious beliefs share the pecuniary safeguards of your Order. In a high and holy sense even unbelievers are our brothers. But, to my mind, your ritual, with its forms of prayer, carefully omitting the name of Christ, gives you somewhat the aspect of a Church, and of Church not Christian. This is much used against you, and is, I think, a feature not without danger. Permit me to inquire whether forms of prayer might not be altogether dispensed with in a society purely beneficial, and repudiating the character of a Church.

My dear friends, your beneficent spirit as an Order, your cherished idea of the universal brotherhood of man, your kind, fraternal nursing of the sick, your noble care of widow and orphan, were all born of Christianity, and are wholly unknown beyond the borders of Christendom. And I earnestly hope that nothing will have your countenance that, to the most remote seeming, will place you in a hostile attitude towards the Church. She is the mother and cherisher of every form of public and private good.

Finally, brethren, your appointment of this day of national thanksgiving is, in our view, a happy omen. It seems as though the Divine Spirit, the Holy Comforter, had visited you and drawn you to the altars of the Church. You evidently felt, and that rightly and wisely, that if your Order was to engage in public worship, the church was the fitting place. You have, therefore, come to the church, to the churches known as evangelical; and in the name of the church we bid you welcome to her altars and to her service. May the offering of thanksgiving which your Order this day presents before the Lord, come up with acceptance before Him, and may the answer of Heaven be a blessing upon you and your brethren throughout the country, and upon the nation!

THE COLORED MEN OF ALABAMA.

FLORENCE, Ala., April 16.

Hon. William D. Kelley, Philadelphia, Pa.—Dear Sir:—I see in the Washington *Chronicle* that a fund is being raised by members of Congress and others for the purpose of sending South, during the summer and fall, radical Republican documents, for the instruction and guidance of colored voters and Southern loyalists. This I regard as a highly desirable and necessary movement. Down here those who do not take Northern papers get but little reliable information as to the political situation. It should be understood that such documents, circulated among the freedmen, would be read either by them or to them. If they even thought they contained any political information, nine out of ten would walk five miles to have them read.

I am a colored man, a native of Pennsylvania. Have charge of a large school of freedmen at this point. Am supported by a Pennsylvania Aid Society. Was educated at Oberlin College. Aside from my occupation, I wish to do what I can in this section towards enlightening the newly enfranchised in regard to voting. In this work I wish to secure what aid I can from the North.

It is really amusing to see the wonderful change in the demeanor of the whites towards the blacks since the passage of the Reconstruction bill. Let the North not be mistaken on this point. Southern politicians are, without doubt, going to use every exertion to secure the aid of the freedmen in their efforts again to raise themselves into political power.

Everything here indicates that the late Rebels will bring to bear upon the colored voters all their powers of persuasion and deceitful manifestations of kindness. They have commenced already. Their strongest argument at present is something like this:—"We are better friends to you than the North. Why do they not give their own negroes political rights?" etc. You can hear this argument falling from their lips everywhere.

Intelligent Southern colored men will, of course, vote the straight radical Republican ticket. I am confident that they will lead the remainder in the right path. But to do this successfully, they must have the co-operation of friends at the North. If the issues are fairly presented to the freedmen of Alabama, I have no fears as to the results; but if they are to receive their political instruction at the feet of their old masters, then we may fear the worst.

The sympathies of Southern colored men, ignorant as they are, are with the North. The slave always did believe that his freedom lay somewhere beyond the snow clouds of that section; and, now a freeman, he still turns thither his eyes for protection in his new-found liberty. Run out for President any radical Republican, a man whom, down here, we can conscientiously call a "Lincoln man," and the blacks would vote for him to a man. "None other need apply."

But your pardon, dear sir; I only wished to ask if you could put me in a way to get such documents as would aid me in the work of enlightening these people in regard to their new obligations as citizens. Hoping to hear from you at an early day, I am, dear sir, yours, etc.,

OSCAR M. WARING,
Box 26, Florence, Ala.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SATURDAY EVENING, April 27, 1867. GRAND MONSTER CONCERT, under the auspices of the Committee on Public Amusements, in aid of the SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND, BY THE GERMAN SINGING AND MUSICAL SOCIETIES who have kindly volunteered their services, viz.:—MÄNNERCHOR, CECELIA, LIEDERTAFEL, ORPHEUS, SÄNGERBUND, ARION, GERMANIA, AURORA, LIEDERKRANZ, EINTRACHT, JUNGER MÄNNERCHOR, TEUTONIA MÄNNERCHOR, TEUTONIA SÄNGERBUND, BEETHOVEN MÄNNERCHOR, CONCORDIA MÄNNERCHOR, LIEDERTAFEL DER FREIN GEMEINDE, HERRMANN'S SATERLEE MILITARY BAND, BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, McCLURG'S LIBERTY CORNET BAND, GRAND COMBINATION ORCHESTRA OF TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS AND FIVE HUNDRED CHORISTERS. PROGRAMME. Director.....L. ENGELKE. PART I. 1. Grand National Overture.....Loder. Arranged by Mr. Th. Herrmann. Performed by the combined members of Beck's Philadelphia Band (J. G. S. Beck, Leader) and the Satterlee Band (Th. Herrmann, Leader). 2. Chorus—A. "Singer's Home." C. "Farewell."....J. Otto. Sung by the Liedertafel of the German Free Congregation (Director, W. Kunzel). 3. Chorus—"The Guard at the Rhine".....C. Wilhelm. Sung by the Männerchor (Director, L. Engelke). 4. Valse—"The Fairy Tales".....Faust. Performed by the combined bands. 5. Song—"Thou art so near and yet so far".....Reichard. Sung by Mr. J. Graf. 6. Chorus—"March".....Shaefer. Sung by the combined Singing Societies (Director, L. Engelke). PART II. 1. Chorus—"Love and Mercy," (Liebe und Gnade).....Otto. Sung by the Sängerbund (Director, C. Gaertner). 2. Selection—"The Huguenots".....Meyerbeer. By the combined bands. 3. Chorus—"On the Rhine".....Knecken. Sung by the Young Männerchor (Director, R. Wittig). 4. Galop—"Columbanus".....Parlow. By the combined bands. 5. "The Star Spangled Banner." Performed by the combined Singing Societies and Band, under direction of Mr. L. Engelke. DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK, COMMENCE AT 8. ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS. Secured seats, $1. Tickets to the Upper Circle, 25c. Reserved seats may be had at the Music Store of C. W. A. TRUMPLER, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday morning. 4 22 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 26, FAREWELL BENEFIT AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH, who will appear this evening in the favorite comedy of MONEY. Alfred Evelyn.....MR. J. E. MURDOCH. SATURDAY—THE GAMESTER. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAREWELL MURDOCH MATINEE. By particular request the light and sparkling Comedy, THE DRAMATIST. MONDAY—After a long and careful preparation, will be produced, with MOST MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, including a BEAUTIFUL PANORAMA, an entirely new and original DOMESTIC PLAY, ENTITLED AFTER MANY DAYS. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 26, The sparkling new Comedy of THE HUSBAND OF MY HEART. Eugenia (with songs).....Miss EFFIE GERMON. To conclude with Boucicault's great Comedy of THE OCTOROON, with a powerful cast. SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF OWEN FAWCETT. MONDAY—First Night of Mrs. LANDER, late Miss J. M. DAVENPORT. The management has the pleasure of announcing an engagement with this great Artiste, conceded by the public and the press the FIRST ACTRESS OF THE DAY, whose classical performances—picturesque, graphic, and intellectual—have elicited warmer critical approbation than those of any LIVING TRAGEDIENNE. Mrs. LANDER'S appearance will be strictly limited to twelve nights. Box Book open.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock. BENEFIT OF LADY DON. TO-NIGHT (Friday), April 26, First Time of the Comic Operatic Drama of THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT. Josephine.....LADY DON. With the "Song of the Drum," "France Ever Glorious," "Ever of Thee," "The Rataplan," etc. After which, Fifth Time, the famous Burlesque, KENILWORTH. Earl of Leicester.....LADY DON. In rehearsal—PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA. Seats secured six days in advance.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE. The Forty-Fourth Annual Exhibition OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH, Is now open day and evening from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., and from 8 till 10 in the evening. Admittance, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents. 4 22 36t

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY. SPRING EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, AT THEIR NEW GALLERIES, NO. 1334 CHESNUT STREET, From 9 A. M to 6 P. M. [4 13 tf. Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION. FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE EVERY EVENING. GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME, ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE. ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT. "THE FAMILY RESORT" OPEN FOR THE SEASON. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. 8 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagement made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRANG'S SUPERB CHROMOS. EQUAL TO OIL PAINTINGS. Consisting of the Group of Quails, Little Chickens, Duckling's, Victory, Winter Crowned Wren, Ruby Wren, Piper and Nut-Crackers, the Awakening, the Sisters, American Gem Landscapes, 15 kinds; Scripture Texts, Mottoes, etc.; Album and Sunday School Cards, Sea and Wood Mosses, Butterflies, Autumn Leaves, Roses, etc. etc. A splendid assortment for sale by G. W. PITCHER, Dealer in Albums, Photographs, Pictures, And Manufacturer of Frames of all styles, 329 1m] NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET. All the New Books on hand as soon as issued.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of J. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, Deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES H. HUTCHINSON, JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, and PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON, Executors of the will of J. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 29, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 191 S. FIFTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 4 17 wfm6t CHAPMAN BIDDLE, Auditor.

FLORIST AND Preserver of Natural Flowers, A. H. POWELL, No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth. Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY. THIRD AND LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON. Friday Evening, April 26, 1867. Mendelssohn's Grand Oratorio of ST. PAUL WILL BE PERFORMED. Solo parts sustained by Mrs. H. M. SMITH, of Boston, Mr. J. F. RUDOLPHSON, of Boston, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York. The Choruses by the Society, consisting of three hundred voices, assisted by a Grand Orchestra of forty instruments—the whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ. Organist.....H. A. CLARKE. SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can be obtained at TRUMPLER'S Music Store. Owing to the unexpected demand for seats, and at the urgent request of many who have been disappointed in obtaining them, the ORATORIO will be repeated on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Reserved seats, $1 each, on sale at TRUMPLER'S, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. Family Circle, 50 cents. The Oratorio will be performed entire, and will be positively the last performance this season. [4 24 3t. Orchestra Seats for Friday evening at $1, and Family Circle, 50 cents, for sale as above.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. REAPPEARANCE FOR A SHORT SEASON OF RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE. CAROLINE RICHINGS.....DIRECTRESS. With the following well-known artistes:—S. C. CAMPBELL, WILLIAM CASTLE, EDWARD SEGUIN, D. B. WYLIE, HENRY PEAKS, JAS. ARNOLD, JAS. PEAKS, MISS C. RICHINGS, MRS. SEGUIN (Late Zelda Harrison), MRS. BOUDINOT, MRS. ARNOLD, with full and effective Chorus and Grand Orchestra, furnished by the celebrated GERMANIA ASSOCIATION. Musical Director.....W. G. Dettrich. OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, April 29, BOHEMIAN GIRL. Box sheet open on Thursday morning, at TRUMPLER'S Music store, and at the Academy. A. S. PENNOYER, Business Manager.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229. NORTH NINTH STREET. ABOVE RACE. HAVE JUST RECEIVED— Double-width Cloth for Sacques, $2. Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Sacques, 68 cents. 25 pieces White Piques, fine quality, 50 cents. 50 Lot Corded Piques, 62½ cents. Double-width All wool Delaines, 68 cents. Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, etc. etc. Sun Umbrellas from auction, $1 50 and $1 75. Fine Bley Linens from auction, 37½ and 50 cents. Black and White Balmorals, $1 25. Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 50 cents, bargain. Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 cents, bargain. Misses' Linen Hdkfs., 10 cents. Misses' Buff Gloves, 30 cents, cheap. Ladies' and Misses' Spring Gloves, great variety. Hosiery, greatly reduced prices. Regular-made Bleached Hose, 40 cents. 10-4 Sheeting Muslins, 50 cents. 5-4 Pillow-case Muslins, 25 cents. Best makes Bleached and Brown Muslins. Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc. Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc. All wool Flannel, 50 cents, fine quality. Yard-wide Domet, 37½ cents, bargain. 3000 Linen Fans, below auction prices. Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62, and 75c. Three ply Linen Cuffs, 1st cents. Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents. Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents. Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents. Large Plaid Nainsooks, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents. Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½ cents, etc. Undressed Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, Shirred Muslins, etc. etc. FARIES & WARNER, 2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT. HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE LOT OF Ladies' Buff, White, and Colored Gloves. Ladies' English Silk Gloves. Children's Buff, White, and Colored Gloves. Ladies' Kid Gloves, real kid, $1 25 per pair. Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported. Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery. Jaconet Edgings and Insertings. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs. Children's Linen Hdkfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents. Ladies' and Children's Hoop Skirts. WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS! Nainsook Muslins, fine quality, 25, 31, 37½, 45 and 50 cents. Nainsook, Stripe and Plaid Muslins, very cheap. White Piques, 56, 55, 60, 65, 75, 80, and $1 a yard. White Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns. Soft finish Cambrics and Jaconets. Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts. LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS! Just opened 200 dozen Linen Towels. Linen Huckaback Towels, 14, 18½, and 25 cents. Large size Huckaback Towels, 28 and 33 cents. Apron Bird-Eye, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 56, 62, up to 87½c. Nursery Diapers, very cheap. Table Linens, 37½, 50, 65, 75, 90, $1, 1 12½, $1 25, up to $2 per yard. Napkins and Doylies. Best makes Shirting Linens. Fine French Percales, 50 cents per yard. Colored Alpacas and Mohairs. Melange Poplins, 40, 50, and 75 cents per yard. All-wool Delaines, choice shades. Black Silks, very cheap. Plaid Silk Poplins. Black all-wool Delaines, very cheap. Black Alpacas, 33, 40, 50, 62½, 70, 75, 85, 90, and $1 per yard. PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets. N. B.—Just opened, 5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices. 19 22

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. E. M. NEEDLES & CO. Have opened, at their NEW STORE, N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, ETC. ETC., Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES. GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

INDIA SHAWLS. GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESNUT STREET, HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF INDIA SHAWLS On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m. Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

RE-OPENING OF MYERS' "New Mourning Store." This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS, AT POPULAR PRICES. Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of MOURNING MILLINERY, Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment. NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET, "GIRARD ROW." A. MYERS, 3 22 fmw2m. Lately of New York.

OPENING. NEW CLOAK STORE, NO. 818 ARCH STREET, Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side. The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices. Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere. DAVIS' NEW STORE, THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM, 3 18 mwf3m. No. 818 ARCH Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES. V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1 50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1 75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 40c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1 50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. Ile Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c. CHEAP STORE, [2 19 6m. N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.

AT THORNLEY'S!!! NEW GOODS, BEAUTIFUL GOODS, FASHIONABLE GOODS, DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS. SILK GOODS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, DOMESTIC GOODS, WHITE GOODS, GOODS FOR MEN, GOODS FOR BOYS, GOODS FOR CHILDREN. IN FACT, THORNLEY'S, N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS, Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from. "ONE PRICE CASH STORE." THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING. Established in 1853. [3 16 3m8p

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE, N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut, WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES. GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

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PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES,

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DESIRABLE FOR LUNCHEONS PICNICS, ETC.

Pates of Grouse and Quail, Pheasant, English Hare, and Venison
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Roast Pheasant, Quail, Grouse, and Sweet Breads.
Equal to the imported in style and quality.

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FAMILY FLOUR.

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In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.

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For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

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4 19 3m8p] NO. 18 NORTH WATER S..

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 550 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
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THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans April 27, at 6 o'clock P. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port April 27.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Monday, April 29, at 12 o'clock M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
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CITY OF COREK.....Wednesday, May 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, May 4
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 11
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	33
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin, $105; Steerage, $60. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $33 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
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11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 317 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

"THE NOVELTY."

THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER

HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.

Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. MACFERRAN,

SOLE AGENT,

4 3 1mrp] NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European Travel.

(Formerly at 706 CHESTNUT ST.)

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

We have now the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR BOYS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A large assortment of

Fancy Coatings and Cassimeres

FOR GENTLEMEN TO ORDER FROM

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

3 30 smwlmrp ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street,

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND [3 19 3mrp

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

AND

SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf2mrp

1867. SPRING. 1867

WALL PAPERS.

F. NEWLAND & SON,

NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,

3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHAMPAGNES,

HOCKS,

CLARETS,

SAUTERNES,

FAVORITE BRANDS. LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM LONDON,

PORT WINES,
SHERRY WINES,
MADEIRA WINES,
VERY OLD BRANDIES,

THE FINEST SELECTION.

OLD WHISKIES,
OLD WHISKIES,
SOME EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE LOTS.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

1 19 mwf6mrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free

OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO,

Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf6m4p*

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1tast

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1129 GIRARD STREET, April 25, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

50 Cords Wood, "Hard, Merchantable."
60 Hemlock Planks, 3x8 inches, 16 feet long, square edges.
1 Keg Spikes, 5 inch.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. All proposals to be made out on the regular forms in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the Proposals.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
4 25 3t Brevet Major U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—

FRANKFORD ARSENAL
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
April 17, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., April 27, 1867, at this office, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with

FRESH BEEF,

of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind-quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), in such quantities as may be from time to time required, and on such days as shall be designated by the commanding officer.

The contract to be subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and to remain in force for six months, or such less time as he may direct, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1867.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Jr.,
4 17 wfm5t Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. C. S.

SALE OF POWDER

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 22, 1867.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the NAVY YARD, BOSTON, Massachusetts, at noon on THURSDAY, the ninth (9th) day of May, 1867, fifteen hundred (1500) barrels of POWDER, composed of rifle cannon, musket, and ordinary cannon powder, and eighteen hundred (1800) pounds compressed powder.

These powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
4 24 13t Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.
2 7 1 3

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE—CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,

PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), April 25, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, May 4, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following-named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

Axes, Pick,	Axes, Felling,	Boots,
Blankets,	Infantry Coats,	Great Coats,
Forage Caps,	Drawers,	Trowsers,
Canteens,	Camp Kettles,	Cap Covers,
Knapsacks,	Stockings,	Spades,
Scales (Brass),	Bedsacks,	Shirts, etc.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 1129 GIRARD Street.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

By order of Bvt. Major-General GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army,
4 25 3t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO.

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)

AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1,700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC.

On Monday Morning,

May 6, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a desirable assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [4 25 10t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 29, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

1000 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS,

Including full lines of all grades of a most celebrated make.

100 PIECES MOSQUITO NET AND TOILET QUILTS,

Including all qualities of superior importation.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [4 23 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

April 30, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [4 24 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

May 2, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on the morning of sale. [4 26 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.

On Tuesday, April 30,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange—
$10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. bonds.
$60 0 Huntingdon and Broad Top consolidated 7 per cent. bonds.
Seven $500 7 per cent. bonds Towanda Coal Co.
200 shares Amygdaloid Copper Mining Co.; instalments paid.
200 shares Ætna Copper Mining Co.; instalments paid.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
500 shares McElrath Oil Co.
500 shares Upper Island Oil Co.
2000 shares Krotzer Farm Oil Co.
500 shares Junction Oil Co.
100 shares North American Transit Insurance Co.
12 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.
500 shares Oil Run Petroleum Co.
500 shares Great Western Oil Co.
15 shares West Philadelphia Railroad Co.
40 shares Continental Hotel, preferred.
Pew No. 13 St. Stephen's Church.

BANK STREET, No. 11—Five-story fire-proof Store, extending through to Strawberry street.

CHURCH ROAD—Elegant Country Seat and Farm.

MARYLAND—Very valuable Farm, 204 acres, near Rising Sun.

CHELTON HILLS—Valuable Country Seat.

MARKET STREET, Nos. 1716 and 1718—Hotel known as the Henderson House.

JOHNSON STREET—Germantown—Residence and Stable.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, near Manayunk—Valuable Mills, Stone Quarries, Tenant Houses, etc.

VINE STREET, No. 2056—Genteel Dwelling.

PINE STREET, No. 431—Large and Valuable Residence.

FIFTH STREET, No. 406—below Pine, Store and Dwelling.

THIRD, OXFORD, AND BODINE STREETS—Large Lots.

WAYNE STREET, Germantown—3 Frame Dwellings.

CHESNUT STREET, Nos. 3207 and 3209—2 Dwellings and large Lot.

LOCUST STREET, No. 708—Modern Residence.

CRAWFORD COUNTY — Coal Oil Lands, Machinery, etc.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Ohio—Coal Oil Lands.

NOBLE STREET, No. 128—Modern Dwelling.

SERGEANT STREET, No. 1014—Brick Dwelling.

CHERRY STREET, No. 622—Brick Dwelling.

HUNTINGDON STREET, N. E. corner of Cedar street—Large Lot.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET, No. 522—Modern Dwelling.

CHERRY STREET, No. 622—Brick Dwelling.

SHIPPEN STREET, No. 1810—Brick Dwelling.

Full particulars in handbills at the Auction Rooms.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS,

Including the entire importation of
A. D'HUYVETTER, ESQ., OF ANTWERP.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed to announce a sale of highest-class American and Foreign Paintings, including 350 of the best ever offered in this city, and imported recently by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp. The paintings will be open for exhibition on Monday, the 29th instant.

In consequence of the magnitude of this sale, the Gallery will be closed for two days previous to the exhibition. The sale will be without reserve, and the last important one for the spring of 1867. 4 20 1f

GRAND SALE OF FRENCH BRONZE FIGURES, ELEGANT CLOCKS, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, CLASSICAL VASES, ETC. ETC.

The importation of Messrs. Vitt Bros. (late Vito Vitt & Sons), to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, May 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The collection will be ready for examination two days previous to sale. [4 20 9t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 530 N. Nineteenth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, FINE CARPETS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 530 N. Nineteenth street, will be sold the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising elegant rosewood piano forte; fine velvet and other carpets; parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery at the auction store on Saturday. [4 25 3t

LARGE SALE OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINE, ETC.

On Tuesday,

April 30th, at 10 o'clock.

Catalogues can be had at the Auction Store. [4 23 6t

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE OF SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.

We would respectfully call attention to the peremptory closing sale of Sheffield Plated Goods, received direct from JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, the manufacturers, Sheffield, England, to take place at THOS. BIRCH & SON'S Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street,

On Thursday morning,

May 2, at 10 o'clock, embracing the newest styles tea and coffee services, water kettles, cake baskets, fruit dishes, wine ects, breakfast and dinner castors, biscuit caddies, pickle stands, soup tureens, entree dishes, oval and round trays, etc. etc.

Also, a magnificent assortment of ivory balanced-handle table and tea knives, plated dinner and tea forks, all varieties and patterns, cases cutlery, etc., being the best ever offered at public sale in this country. [4 26 5t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER

Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21 1t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS

No. 240 MARKET STREET.

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost 11 1y

I. O. O. F.

National Thanksgiving of the Order.

The Exercises in the City This Morning.

Addresses by the Rev. B. H. Nadal, D.D., Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D., Rev. Daniel Washburn, Rev. John Chambers, Rev. W. T. Eva, and Rev. T. A. Fernley.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows throughout the Union observe to-day as an occasion of general thanksgiving, in pursuance of the following proclamation:—

Whereas, The R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at its late September session, 1866, in grateful recognition of the unerring hand of God in rescuing the genius of Odd Fellowship from the ruin which desolated so many of the benevolent and charitable institutions of our common country, as the indispensable effects of civil war, and of the unmistakable prosperity which has crowned its labors during the year which has just passed, did, by unanimous vote, direct the M. W. Grand Sire to issue his Proclamation appointing a Day of Thanksgiving for these and countless other blessings vouchsafed to our beloved Order:

Now, therefore, I, James P. Sanders, M. W. Grand Sire, do hereby fraternally direct that the twenty-sixth day of April, 1867, be observed by the members of our Order throughout the general jurisdiction, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and that they do assemble on said day in such manner and form of organization, with their families, as the appropriate authorities in their respective State jurisdictions may prescribe, to render thanks to the ever-living God for His manifest favor and protection to that institution which we so much love and cherish, and especially for the preservation of its unbroken unity through trials and perils of unparalleled severity.

Done at the city of Baltimore this first day of November, A. D. 1866, and of our Order the Forty-eighth.

JAMES P. SANDERS,
M. W. Grand Sire.

The charitable organization which thus returns to the Almighty thanks for the favor and blessings which He has vouchsafed unto them, was organized in the year 1820, in the city of Baltimore, by the late Past Grand Sire Thomas Wildey, who had been connected with the Manchester Unity of England, previous to his removal to this country. The Order in England originated about the year 1812, and under auspices that were none too favorable. George IV wished a near relative to be admitted into full connection with the Grand Orient of Freemasons, without being compelled to pass through the preliminary initiations and stages of membership, which would have consumed several years of his time. The proposition was submitted by the Duke of Sussex, at that time the M. W. Grand Master of the Order, and emphatically rejected. Thereupon George IV, who was a member, withdrew from the Order, declaring that he would establish one of his own which in time should rival in numbers and influence the one which had shown him such little deference. This promise has been strikingly fulfilled; but, fortunately for the interests of its members and the world at large, the new Order to which his action gave rise has never taken either his private or public character as a model. The Manchester Unity, at the present time, comprises within its jurisdiction over 3600 Lodges and 250,000 members.

As already stated, the first Lodge in this country was organized by the late Thomas Wildey, at Baltimore, in the year 1820; and a short time subsequent to that it obtained a foothold in this State by the establishment in Philadelphia of Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 1, which was organized at the hotel of John Upton. In 1823, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was established, with Aaron Nichols as the first Grand Master. From that day to the present, the Order has been gradually and rapidly spreading throughout the length and breadth of the country, its wonderful progress being mainly due to the untiring exertions of the original founder.

According to the reports made to the Annual Communication or Session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, held in Baltimore, in September, 1866, the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania numbered a membership of 51,798, while the Grand Encampment of the State had 5944 members. But so rapid has been the progress of the Order within our limits during the past year, that its membership is now said to exceed 100,000. In and around this city there are about one hundred lodges and twenty-two encampments, with about 25,000 members, and the amount of good which they are doing, in a quiet and unostentatious way, is not easily calculated.

The special object of the Day of Thanksgiving, as set forth in the proclamation of the M. W. Grand Sire, as given above, is a recognition of the gracious manner in which the Order was preserved from disruption during the progress of the late civil war. The Order of Odd Fellows was, indeed, the only organization of the kind in the country into which dissension was not brought by the great struggle between the two sections of the country. During the whole course of the conflict, delegates to the Grand Lodge of the United States were regularly elected by the Grand Lodges of all the Southern States, and such of them attended the regular sessions of the former as could succeed in penetrating the lines. At the first session of the Grand Lodge at Baltimore, after the close of the war, representatives from every Grand Lodge in the country were present, the organization of Odd Fellowship being thus preserved intact.

The Thanksgiving Services this Morning

were of the most impressive and interesting character. There was a large turn-out of the brethren of the Order, who were all appropriately dressed in dark clothes, with white gloves and the badge of membership.

Lodges Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 23, 29, 33, 34, 114, 127, 145, 150, 256, 262, and 383 assembled at half-past 9 o'clock, in Room No. 1, at the Sixth Street Hall, and proceeded in a body, under the Marshalship of Brother John G. Moxey, to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on Eighth street, above Race, to listen to the discourse of the Rev. Dr. Nadal, which we give on our sixth page in full.

Lodges Nos. 5, 6, 13, 15, 43, 46, 61, 95, 155, 187, 188, 190, 283, and 294 met at the same place, in Room No. 2, and under the Marshalship of Brother Andrew Sproul, proceeded to St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, on New street, below Fourth, to participate in the services conducted by the Rev. Edwin W. Hutter, D.D., whose address on this occasion we likewise give below.

Lodges Nos. 18, 19, 21, 22, 104, 106, 110, 115, 201, 206, 224, 237, 296, and 495, met in Rooms Nos. 3, 4, and 5, of the same building, and, under the marshalship of Brother E. S. Rowand, proceeded to Nazareth Methodist Episcopal Church, on Thirteenth street, below Vine, to participate in services conducted by the Rev. T. A. Fernley. The discourse delivered is reported below.

Lodges Nos. 41, 55, 89, 93, 113, 126, 133, 144, 146, 174, 186, and 258, with Encampments Nos. 24 and 146 met at 10 o'clock on German street, and under the Marshalship of Brother William C. Steadman, attended the services at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, on Catharine street, below Third, and were addressed by the Rev. D. Washburn, as reported elsewhere.

The Lodges whose places of meeting are in the northwestern section of the city, assembled at 9 o'clock, in the hall at Broad and Spring Garden streets, and attended Divine service at the Spring Garden Baptist Church, on Thirteenth street, above Wallace, where they were addressed by the Rev. John Chambers, as given elsewhere.

Lodges Nos. 25, 100, 229, 344, and 354 attended Divine service at the First Presbyterian Church of Kensington (N. S.), on Girard avenue, above Palmer street, and were addressed by the Rev. William T. Eva, as reported elsewhere.

These thanksgiving services will be still further continued this afternoon and evening. Rev. John Chambers will again officiate at the First Independent Church, corner of Broad and Sansom streets, at half-past 3 o'clock; while at a quarter to 8 o'clock this evening, various Lodges will be addressed by the Rev. R. Jeffrey, at the Fourth Baptist Church, Fifth and Buttonwood streets; and by the Rev. James E. Wilson, pastor of the Bleckley Baptist Church, at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Philadelphia. At the place last named, the services will be attended by Lodges Nos. 243, 508, 572, and 596, who will first assemble at the Lodge Rooms, at Thirty-seventh and Market streets, at half-past 7 o'clock.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ODD FELLOWSHIP.

A Discourse delivered on the Odd Fellows' National Thanksgiving, by the Rev. Daniel Washburn, at Trinity P. E. Church.

In the Southeast part of the city, the lodges that meet at the hall in Third street, below Germantown, convened in Trinity Church, where Rev. Daniel Washburn, M. W. P. Grand Master, by invitation, conducted the services. A very efficient choir sung, as an opening piece:—

How vast must their advantage be,
How great their pleasure prove,
Who live like brethren, and consent
In offices of love!

The morning service included the eighth selection from the Psalter and the Gloria in Excelsis, the first seven verses of Isaiah 63d, the Te Deum, from the 22d to the 31st verses of Acts xvii, with the Jubilate, prayers, and special thanksgivings.

The 124th Psalm (within) was then sung, and a part of St. John viii was the Gospel, followed by the 153d hymn, "Be joyful in God," &c.

The address by Past Grand Master Washburn was an appropriate review of the occasion, the origin, character and work of the Order. Taking for his text the following passage:—

"*Sirs, ye are brethren*"—*Acts vii*, 26,—he said:—

Brethren:—Our first thought on this great occasion of assembling in this house for a special thanksgiving to God, is of Him who hath here recorded His name, and would have us know and love Him as our Father. Next, and inseparably blended therewith, is the recognition of Him who as man, yet being truly God, when teaching us to recognize "Our Father," bids us to pray to Him for that perfect coming of His ruling presence among and within us which secures to men the beatitudes of Heaven. And this is the work of the Spirit of truth, and life, and love, who alone can enable men to say, "Father," as did the returned prodigal, with a due sense of our own unworthiness, and of His loving compassion in extending to us a knowledge of His grace and goodness, and in preserving unbroken our organized Brotherhood throughout this broad Union, amid all the perils and horrors of a sharp, fierce, and bloody civil war.

We are glad at the return of peace to repeat, with our M. W. Grand Sire Sanders, that "War, with its destructive influences, has not severed the bonds of love." And in the words of our R. W. Grand Secretary Ridgeley, "As an Order we owe largely accumulated obligations to the Supreme Dispenser of human events, not only for its integral preservation, but for continued prosperity and splendid progress, for the unexampled strength of its national finances, and especially for the heroism which has again uplifted and unfurled the banner of "Peace on earth, good-will towards men." Each of us, for these things "giving thanks to God, even the Father," will feel it a blessed privilege to unite with our brethren on this favored occasion, at this Easter season, gathered, like ourselves, in countless sanctuaries over all this lately distracted country, in singing a hallelujah to Him who, having risen from the sepulchre, breathes His heaven-born peace upon previously scattered disciples.

Yes, brethren, He who, from an origin as despised as Nazareth, called our Brotherhood into existence, knows how to provide His own instrumentalities for making men to be of one mind in one house, whom for a time and in an evil hour, things "earthly, sensual, and devilish" had so hopelessly divided. The God of peace smiles on us again through all these United States. We join hands with brethren in them all. And together, tightly linked, we rise in all these temples of God to cement forever the bond of union which He has so mercifully perpetuated through all the late strife and bloodshed.

To whom, brethren, do we owe it that the voice of joy and thanksgiving is this day heard through all our borders? Whose arm brought us salvation? To whom do we owe it that we are this day a nation, free, reunited, attracting to our resources the streaming myriads of other lands, a happy people, more powerful than ever before?

To Him, doubtless, from whom has emanated to us the truth of human brotherhood. That truth, however imperfectly realized by us, underlies and vitalizes all our institutions. Let us stand up then, brothers, and sing our filial anthem, Children of the Highest!

Father, to thee my soul I lift,
On thee my hope depends;
Convinced that every proper gift
From thee alone descends.

Mercy and grace are thine alone,
And power and wisdom too;
Without the Spirit of thy Son
We nothing good can do.

Thou all our works in us hast wrought,
Our good is all divine;
The praise of every holy thought
And righteous deed is thine.

From thee, through Jesus, we receive
The power on thee to call.
In whom we are, and move and live;
Our God is all in all.

(All having united with peculiar effect, amid the discourse, in the above hymn, the speaker thus resumed:)

Now, brethren, I suppose you have all heard of people who were ashamed of their relations. Perhaps it is a weakness to which circumstances may render all more or less liable. But there is One who "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth"—who, when He took on Him our nature, did so that He might show that He was not ashamed to call us all His brethren.

Well, I am not going to detain you on such a day as this with long discussion. But I enunciate a principle And true principles, like that of personal freedom in our Government, some way or other, when organized, work themselves into power.

The principle which we have specially organized is one of human brotherhood, the bearing of one another's burdens, without which be done, a law of Christianity remains unfulfilled. Now the Lord may instruct mankind by whom He will. A Samaritan, indeed, may be made to teach the Jew, his neighbor, and neither be the loser. So only the chosen people learn to go and do likewise; all shall improve each other and praise the Lord. It is one of the incentives to well-doing, that unlooked-for pleasures cheer the way. The special joy of this anniversary was not anticipated by us or by our fathers. It was enough that the work of our organization needed to be done, and ours was the opportunity and ability to engage in and prosecute it. The joy of serving the cause of national union comes in as an incidental reward of encouragement. We knew that we were uniting individuals in bonds of improving fellowship and helpfulness, but were hardly conscious how much the national fellowship and unity would gain from our humble labors. Let us glance, for a moment, then, at the unpretentious origin and progress of the Order which stands up so strong to-day, rejoicing in its marvellous capabilities for good.

The history was then briefly sketched and the present statistics. There are about 3000 Lodges and Encampments, with 190,000 members. During the last year some 2700 widowed families and 20,000 sick or disabled Brothers were relieved. The expenditure was $550,387-79. It may thus be seen at a glance what an agency this is—a power for beneficence how great! It matters not how lowly its birth. As the Jews exclaimed with surprise at the manna which fell from heaven, "What is it?" so an intelligent generation is inquiring concerning an organization so effective for the relief of our suffering fellow-beings, "What is it?" But, say some, it is a secret society—it is full of mystery! Yes, its great practical secret is by association to unite men in providing means for their mutual relief in times of their greatest need or distress. Here is the secret of our success, the mystery of our growth.

By systematic regulations a weekly contribution, which every laborer can easily command, is saved and laid up in store; and behold the result! Though only planted like a grain of mustard seed in American soil on the 26th of April, 1819, our institution is this day a mighty tree, which spreads its roots into all the States of this vast republic, and its branches cover the land—a tree of life, whose ever-ripening fruit for human support and human comfort is plucked by brotherly hands daily for the disabled, the worn, and the downcast, as they lay strewn in sickness or on dying beds—yea, the wine of its nurture cheers even the bereaved and sorrowing ones whose guardian is gone.

We meet to-day to express our thanks that this goodly tree has outlived the desolations of war, unshattered by the storm that so fiercely swept over us. We speak aloud our thanks to Him whose hand has shielded it, and whose blessing is giving us tokens of its yet more abundant growth and fruitfulness.

The exercises concluded with Psalm 118, and the benediction.

The church was filled to its utmost capacity, and all present will long remember the grateful joy of this celebration of the forty-seventh anniversary of this benevolent Order.

PRE-EMINENCE OF CHARITY.

A Discourse delivered on the Odd Fellows' National Thanksgiving, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, at the Nazareth M. E. Church.

"*Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity.*"—1 Cor. xiii, 13.

The speaker's exordium was a carefully prepared exhibition of the circumstances and connections of the text.

National and miraculous gifts have been greatly overvalued, and been the prolific cause of divisions and heart-burnings in the early Church. To antidote or correct these, the inspired Apostle proceeds to point out a more "excellent way," and to show the vast superiority of charity over knowledge, teaching martyrdom, faith, hope and every other Christian grace.

This is the crowning grace of humanity, the royal purple degree of grace, the keystone to virtue's arch, and the finishing link to religion's golden chain.

The reverend gentleman then proceeded to define the term *Charity*.

This is confessedly a bad translation made by Wickliffe, who, following the vulgate *Charitas*, gives us "charity," and in this he is followed by the authorized translation. This merely conveys the idea of almsgiving, etc. Modern translators and commentators agree that the word *Charitas* can be only properly expressed by the word *love*. It is a full recognition of the *paternity* of God and the *fraternity* of man, prompting the heart *upward* towards the Father of all, and *outward* towards universal man. Love is the fulfilling of the law which is called the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." Without this everything, however baptized or called, is nothing but sounding brass or tinkling cymbals. This love as a principle will manifest itself whenever and wherever it exists.

As the self-loving or unloving and avaricious man is known by his groveiling, mean, or sordid look and spirit, or as the licentious and sensual man is manifested in the earthly or animal nature always predominant, so the heart of love sheds a tone and coloring over the man wherever he lives or moves.

The Christian Church has not always manifested this love after which the world is constantly calling, "Give! give!" and associations have been raised up to help make up the deficiency.

True love *contemplates all men as proper objects of esteem, because they belong to the human family.*

To deny any man the consideration due a member of the same family with ourselves is to deny our own humanity. Is he a man? This, *per se*, gives him a claim upon me. If he be my *brother*, I must have such *affection* for him as prompts me to desire his happiness, and seek to advance his interests.

Teach me to feel for others' woes,
To hide the fault I see:
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

Hood beautifully laments the want of this blessed sympathy:—

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!
Oh! it was pitiful
Near a whole city full,
Home she had none!

Love includes benevolent sympathy with man as a fellow-heir to misery, trouble, and death.

Life is like a kaleidescope; its figures are ever changing. * * * That poor beggar is somebody's son; might have been your brother; or yourself, but for the grace of God. That poor frail creature, too often the victim of heart-breaking deception by some worse than heartless man, may be thy daughter or sister. Love is omnipotent. A lady in the "Queen City" rushed out at the peril of her life to save a child from being run over by a fractious horse. She grasped the child; it was saved from death. The bystanders pressed around, and inquired anxiously, "Is that your child, Madam?" "Oh, no! but it is some other mother's."

The latter age, amidst its blood and carnage, has presented to you, my Brethren, many specimens of this cardinal part of your Order. Love is manifested still further by an intense desire for the well-being of all men. It brings men together in benevolent associations and makes them study each others' good, remembering that "no man liveth to himself alone." But while all are to put their trust in God, all are to seek the good of each other.

Love in its outgoings, is two-fold. First, it is kind. This is its breath. Its language and spirit, mild, gentle, and benign; but how the world needs perfection of this essential element of love! Second. It is long suffering. The inspired apostle is careful to say, "it suffers long—not soon tired," making allowance for frail human nature. Third. It is honest and unsuspicious—not disposed to suspect others while it is pure itself. The history of the world goes to show that he that has the most faults has always been ready to throw the first stone. This love is intimately blended with the three great laws of Odd Fellowship, "Friendship," growing out of "Love," based upon "Truth." These grand pillars support the fabric of your Order; but I cannot pass from the contemplation of this bright-winged angel of love until your thoughts are directed to certain principles which are antagonistic to love, and should be avoided, as poisonous to the Order, by every good Odd Fellow.

Love is not puffed up; is not proud; vaunteth not itself; is not selfish. Pride and selfishness should not enter the sacred portals of Odd Fellowship, or be allowed to take a seat in the mystic circle. They isolate man from his brother, make him the centre and circumference of his life. They are the rankest and vilest weeds that grow on earth; the most malevolent and withering feelings that now blight and wither the human heart, and unman and curse the immortal soul.

Charity seeketh not her own; is not prejudiced; thinketh not evil without a cause; is gentle to hear and kindly to judge. The want of this charity is seen. The seed of too plentiful a harvest has resulted in heart-burning, soul-bitterness, family jars, and separations, church divisions; and has crushed hope—the free flow of heavenly charity that else would long ago have encircled the globe with a Zion of Divine light. The pre-eminence of charity, or love, ranks higher than knowledge, higher than faith, higher than hope, higher than all other moral elements in the world. Without this they are nothing. This, the pulse of true manhood, the heart of truth, the crowning grace of Odd Fellowship.

The absence of love is fatal to every claim to be a Christian. The speaker illustrated this by alluding to the nature of God. "God is love." The great Father of us all has pure, unmixed, changeless, and eternal love. The works of His creative hand and the revelation of His grace all alike, in unmistakable language, proclaim, "God is love." His providence providing for all, sustaining all, declaring His paternal love. The great gift of His Son Jesus Christ is a manifestation of love to our lost, ruined world in darkness and in chains. The Divine union of God with man in the Incarnation finds its solution in love. "God so loved the world that He gave His only Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life." "He that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God." Love is to the Christian what a coronet is to the noble, a crown to the monarch; his badge, his ensign.

Love unites heart with heart in most delightful harmony and kindred affection. Charity is the bond of perfectness, to love one another is a divine command.

Oh, sweet it is over life's dark waves,
In fellowship to move,
Illumined by unclouded skies,
And one in friendship, truth and love.

This love is greatest because it binds the continent of heaven and the continent of earth together. It is the great bond of the universe, the centripetal power which binds beings together in blissful union. Angels and men meet in companionship. The great cable of love has been laid, by the God of all, from the shores of time to the land of glory, and angels have become ministering spirits to men. The spirits of love, on their snow-white wings, are often here in the scenes of earthly sorrow, doing as every true Odd Fellow does—visiting the sick and relieving the distressed.

How softly on the dreamer's head
They lay their soft and balmy hand,
One smile, then in a moment fled,
And they melt away in happier land.

Love will gladden the earth in her future apocalypse of bliss. Much misery has existed and still continues to exist. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn!" But let us cheer up.

There is a good time coming, friends,
There is a good time coming.
We may not live to see the day,
But earth shall glisten in the ray
Of the good time coming.
Cannon-balls may aid the truth,
But thought's a weapon stronger;
We'll win our battle by its aid—
Wait a little longer.

Though divisions and strifes and wars yet continue when the might makes the right; yet "for a' that and a' that, it's coming yet for a' that, that man to man, the world o'er, shall brothers be, for a' that."

Love is to rule the world. Knowledge shall be increased. Peace shall cause every spear to become a ploughshare, and every sword a pruning hook. Divine glory shall cover the earth, and love shall be enthroned in every heart. Then shall be realized the angel's song—"Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good-will to men." The law of the world shall be the law of love. Love is of eternal duration and continuance. Names, creeds, denominational distinctions, shall melt away as the snows of winter, in the presence of the bright sun of love. The spark will then become a flame, and the drop a mighty stream.

You are observing, my Brethren, your first national thanksgiving to Almighty God. No order of men has received greater marks of Divine favor than the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows." When the dark cloud of war burst upon our beloved country, and its flag was insulted, your Lodges were among the first to rush to the rescue, and your Order poured out thousands of loyal, patriotic men who bid farewell to their brethren and families, and went away never to return. Their names are recorded upon your roll of honor, and the nation, free and safe, sheds her tears over their graves.

Your hearts are bound together in Friendship, Love, and Truth, even as the soul of Jonathan was to David, and "Jonathan loved him as his own soul." This is no mere theory, for facts speak volumes.

For twenty-two years I have been personally acquainted with the practical workings of your Order. I hail you as the right wing of the army that is seeking to improve and elevate man, to imbue him with proper conceptions of his capabilities for good, and establishing in the heart of man the supremacy of love. War against sin in all its forms. Friendship towards man prompts you to the contest. The giant influence of love is the best weapon. Truth consecrates the effort, and leads you to a certain and glorious victory.

In this State you have four hundred and seventy lodges in connection with your Order. In these there are enrolled, under the banner of "Friendship, Love, and Truth" nearly 60,000 members, and commanded "To visit the sick and relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan." There have been relieved, during the past year, no less than five thousand nine hundred and eighty afflicted brethren. In five hundred and twenty-three cases the Odd Fellow has been present to bury the dead, and comfort the distressed, who otherwise would, perhaps, have had no earthly friend. You have relieved six hundred and five families in want. Why dwell upon these good deeds, done, I trust, for the sake of Him who said unto you and me:—"Go about doing good?"

Odd Fellowship exists on the principle of love, and I hail you, therefore, as workers with God. Put your trust in Him alone. Let your lives and conduct be consecrated to humanity for Christ's sake. Go visit the sick, go relieve the distressed, go bury the dead, go educate the orphan, go glowing with fervor; love with ardor, warm with kindred sympathy, and breathe an unbroken harmony. Let our united efforts be to fraternize the world. May love kindle your camp-fires; may friendship cheer your sentinels; may truth guide you in the path of duty until we come to the Grand Lodge of the skies.

THE MERCIES OF GOD.

A Discourse on the Odd Fellows' National Thanksgiving, Delivered by the Rev. Edwin W. Hutter, D. D., at St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.

Fourteen Lodges met in this church. There were, also, a large number of the stated congregation, besides a concourse of strangers in attendance. The choir discoursed excellent music, and the services throughout were highly interesting. We present a synopsis of the discourse, which was upon the following text:—

"*Consider how great things God hath done for you.*"—1 Samuel xii, 24.

Among the most solemn utterances of earth, said the preacher, are words of *farewell*. Whether spoken by a dying parent to his children, or by a departing pastor to his flock, or by the illustrious head of a nation about to relinquish his high office, no words are more impressive, or linger longer in the memory. These are, besides, always honest, sincere words—words of truth and soberness, because then there is no room or motive for dissimulation or disguise. Such are the words quoted as a text on the occasion of this National Thanksgiving of the Order of Odd Fellows throughout the United States.

The words constitute part of the glowing and eloquent valedictory of the Prophet Samuel to the children of Israel on the occasion of their clamorous demand for the abolition of their theocratical form of government, and for the substitution of the earthly regal system in vogue among the surrounding nations. Finding them inexorable in their demands, Samuel accedes to to their wishes, and exhorts them to "*fear* the Lord and *serve* him in truth, with all their heart," basing the exhortation mainly on the very principle which underlies these solemn observances of Thanksgiving, viz., that of gratitude to Almighty God for His immeasurable benefits and blessings, and the suitable rendition of thanks; "for," says he, "consider how great things God hath done for you."

Adopting the Prophet's exhortation, as the basis of our meditations, we enter upon a review of the great things God has done for us as a people, and for *you*, Odd Fellows, as a social and benevolent Order, not engaging, however, to furnish any minute or specific details, as the field would be altogether too vast, and the time too short.

Manifold and distinguished have been our benefits and blessings. If we reflect inwardly upon ourselves, we discover that the Divine goodness occupies and penetrates the very root and centre of our being. Our bodies, fearfully and wonderfully made, have been kindly preserved from "moving accidents by field and flood." Our diverse senses, faculties, and powers indicate, not retrogression, but progress and development. They have not declined into a dwarfish and Lilliputian effeminacy, but their stock of wisdom and store of knowledge have sensibly increased.

Thanksgiving, like charity, must begin at home, in the *family*. To this circle of interests and endearments all others are subsidiary. Of all our enjoyments this is the grand *centre*. Fruit and grain, wool and flax, root and seed, derive their value hence. The plough does not serve the field, but the *owner*; and plough and scythe and sickle are the family's subservient instruments. The echo of the woodman's axe speaks not of toil alone, but of the affection of him who wields it for those *at home*. Here the streams of the heart collect and overflow.

Our religious privileges are still enjoyed in greatest amplitude and perfection. The toils of the week are still relieved by the delights of the Sabbath. Our eyes still see our teachers, and our ears still hear the joyful sound. The circling months have still seen the banners of King Immanuel carried forward, and multitudes profess to have been subdued to the patience and obedience of the Gospel. The Scriptures are still to us the wisdom and power of God. Zion is still beautiful for situation, and the salvation of our God is still our wall of defense and bulwark of strength.

Among our manifold public blessings we must include our matchless form of government, dearer to us now than ever, because preserved in a baptism of blood and a martyrdom of fire. Our educational facilities were never before so great. Colleges, seminaries, and academies spring up as by magic, and our admirable system of common schools is affording the means of mental and moral improvement to the children of the humblest and poorest in the land. Our literary advantages were never before so many, nor so varied. As it was in the days of King Solomon, so it is still:—"Of the making of many books there is no end." Our cheap and well-conducted newspapers serve to enlighten and improve the masses, and the press constitutes a most potent auxiliary to the moulding and refining power of the pulpit. Thomas Jefferson said, if the alternative were submitted to him of doing without a government or without newspapers, he would prefer to dispense with the government. The newspapers would soon reconstruct the government, but government could not start newspapers. These are the fulcrum of Archimedes, with a place to rest on, capable of moving the world.

Your Order of Odd Fellows, especially, has abundant reason for indulging in grateful ascriptions of praise to the Author of all created good. During the years of the Rebellion, its harmony, North and South, remained undisturbed, and no sooner had the sword been sheathed, and the shrill clarion of war had ceased throughout our coasts, than you were the first to meet in harmonious council, and interchange fraternal greetings. Based on principles of purest philanthropy, the object of your Order is to imitate the example of the blessed Jesus, in going about doing good. By some it is made an objection to your Order, that all the suffering, want, destitution, and wretchedness that afflict mankind should be relieved by the Church. So it ought to be; as the Church is of Divine origin, the planting of the Lord. But if she fails to rise to the full stature of her obligations and opportunities, her defaulting membership has no warrant to complain if others do the work that is incumbent on her. But he that is not against us is with us, and for us. The relief of the destitute, the sorrowing, and the oppressed is still always the work of Christ, whose mission on the earth it was to benefit and bless the weary and heavy-laden, both for the life that now is and for that which is to come. The Christian, hence has to garland God's altars with trophies of kindness. Not creeds and catechisms, statute praise and saintly kneelings, are the true glory of the Church—but sinners reclaimed, widows and fatherless relieved, the disconsolate make glad, and avarice conquered by sweet and gentle speech.

Benefits accepted bind the receiver. Unto whom much is given of him much is required. Charity is like a circle in the water. It radiates from the centre, and at the centre is the greatest agitation. But it is diffusive, and from the centre it spreads until it is lost in the theatre of its own expansion. A benevolent lady once asked the eccentric John Randolph, of Roanoke, for a contribution to assist the Greeks, then struggling for freedom. "Madam," said he, "the Greeks are at your door." So with all sympathy and charity. It must begin at home, but from hence it is to go out in a stream of salvation to a perishing world.

As citizens and Christians, too, we should seduously cultivate the virtues which are the foundation of all true happiness, public and private. We have other enemies to fear besides armies with banners. They are luxury, idleness, venality, corruption. There is a way in which we all can act the part of public benefactors. Let each, in his own alloted sphere, perform a worthy and honorable part, do all the good he can, and labor and pray for the advent of the reign of Christ's own perfect holiness, justice, and truth.

BROTHERLY LABORS.

A Discourse Delivered on the Odd Fellows' National Thanksgiving, by the Rev. John Chambers, at the Spring Garden Baptist Church.

Mr. Chambers, after reading the 103d Psalm, said:—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows have set apart this day throughout our whole land as a day of Thanksgiving—a thanksgiving to the Infinite Ruler of the world for His benefits to them and to our country.

In order that we may unite with them in worship and service, we have gathered together this morning in this house of prayer, and assuredly we have great cause for gratitude, as well as for mourning, lamentation, and sorrow! and this Order of gentlemen ought to be most thankful to the Infinite God, not only that He has been good to you, but that He has allowed you to be so good to others. Let us then unite our hearts in thanksgiving to the Infinite God for all that He has done for you, and to you, and by you.

He then offered an impressive prayer, exhorting God to bless the Order and increase its members and instrumentalities of benevolence.

As a text Mr. Chambers read the 133d Psalm, beginning:—

"*Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.*"

He then spoke as follows:—

I find myself this morning, beloved, in a novel, if not awkward, position. I am in the presence of a band of brethren, of whose organization, and institution, and internal arrangements I know nothing, but with whose operations and unobtrusive operations I am long and familiarly acquainted.

It could not be otherwise with a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, in a large and populous city like this, intermingling with my fellow-beings as I have done for many years. For forty years have I lived in your midst; I have been in the houses of the poor and the rich, and in multitudes of cases I have seen the footprints of the man of benevolence, and the man of love, and the man of truth. The eyes of the widow and fatherless have often looked me in the face, and said, "We are indebted for these comforts to the Order to which the husband and the father belonged;" and in innumerable instances, when the question was asked as to what Order the husband was connected with, the reply would be, "The Independent Order of Odd Fellows."

You have been in existance, to my certain knowledge, forty years. I remember well, when a young man, in the city of Baltimore, when the advertisement first appeared in the papers of that city that an institution bearing your name was to be organized. I was struck with astonishment, like many others, at the novelty of the name—"The Independent Order of Odd Fellows."

There was stirred up in the minds of not a few a very strong opposition, I recollect, as we are apt to allow feelings to arise in our minds without thinking, without inquiry, without investigation. It was entirely new, of course, in our country. It was brought, if I am not mistaken, from our fatherland to this country.

It originated, I believe, in England. The prejudice of the people was very strong. It was not until the course of conduct pursued by the Order was seen that that prejudice seemed to give way. Many of the strong feelings of opposition to the Order grew out of the fact of its secrecy—it was a secret organization.

That feeling also existed towards the ancient and honorable institution to which it has been my honor and privilege to belong. For fifty years I have been identified with the Masonic Order. This feeling existed against that prior to your existence, and I need not say to you what an amount of feeling it produced at one time in this country.

But it was very soon ascertained that while you had your secrets they were your own—they were for your own advantage. They were the guards of your Order to protect you from impostors and evil influences of bad men. So far as the religion or politics of the country were concerned, you had no secrets.

You asked no man his political creed, you asked not his religious faith. It was enough for you to know that he was a true man; that he deserved to fraternize with you, to share in your joys and in your sorrows; that he was willing to go with you to the home of sorrow, to open his hand to the needy, and extend relief to the destitute; that he was willing to accompany you to the bed of sickness and the couch of death, and go with you to lay the mortal remains of your brothers quietly in the home of the dead. It did not permit you to ask of him his religious or political creed. Such an organization would be dreadful in a country like ours. Any organization that would endeavor to interfere either with the religious or political interests of the land would be a curse. I can conceive of no greater curse to this country than a secret political organization. There is not a man in the land who has a heart in his bosom, that ought not with indignation frown down such a thing if it attempted to lift its head in our country.

Your grand object was that of benevolence; it was "Friendship, Love, and Truth." These were your guiding stars—the morning, noon, and evening stars that guided you in the discharge of your duties, and then, growing brighter and brighter, and ascending higher and higher, they live in the memories of th millions of to-day.

From a few you have increased to an enormous number. If I am rightly informed, in our own State you number thousands and tens of thousands, and I presume there is scarcely a township in the State, nor a ward in this city that has not realized the good effects and the good acts and the kind benefactions of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

So far as my knowledge, experience, and observation goes, this has been the course of life pursued by you. It is purely a benevolent institution.

Mr. Chambers continued at some length, and was listened to with deep attention.

THANKFULNESS AND LOVE.

Extract from a Sermon Delivered This Morning, by Rev. William T. Eva, at the First Presbyterian Church of Kensington.

The Church was decorated in no manner whatever. At 10:30 A. M. the building was well filled by members of the following Lodges:—Kensington, No 11; Jefferson, No. 12; Northern Liberties, No. 17; Chosen Friends, No. 100; Heneosis Adelphon, No. 28; Purity, No. 325; Improvement, No. 344; under the marshalship of Past Grand Samuel McCleman, of Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 100. A fair representation of the wives and families of the members were present.

After an appropriate anthem by the choir, Rev. Wm. T. Eva delivered a suitable prayer, and the following address.—

The theme of my address to-day is, of course, suggested by the occasion. But it finds its expression in Holy Writ in these two brief passages:—1 John iv, 6, "*God is love!*" and Col., iii, 15, "*Be ye thankful.*"

I greet you, my brethren, members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, on this your festal day of thanksgiving. I greet you in the name of the great principle upon which your beloved Order is founded—*love*. God is love! and on *this* foundation and chief corner-stone you have built the majestic and beautiful temple of your Order.

I greet you, too, in view of the appropriate and delightful services in which you are this day engaged. Gratitude swells your hearts to-day, and thanksgivings rise from your lips. It is now nearly fifty years—lacking about two only—since in this country, in the city of Baltimore, your Order was first established. It had a small beginning, only four persons besides the venerable Thomas Wildey joining the first Lodge. But how has it grown in that period! having gathered to itself, since then, nearly five hundred thousand members. And how much has it accomplished in that time, in the prosecution of its great work of benevolence and mercy! How many hungry men has it fed? How many naked clothed! How many sick ministered unto! How many weeping widows comforted! How many orphan children blessed!

But you have, to-day, a special reason for gratitude and thanksgiving. Through the dangers and perils of the great civil strife which has shaken our beloved republic to its very centre; which has deluged her fields with blood; filled thousands of graves with her sons, dead in field and hospital; desolated so large a portion of our country—and rent asunder the bonds of so many associations, both civil and ecclesiastical—your Order has passed safely. The cords of love by which, in North and South, and East and West, it is bound together, have not been taken, or even loosened, so that to-day, like the triumphant and united Republic, you are still one, the banner o Fellowship still waving aloft over your Order from Maine to California, from the keys of the Gulf to the shores of the North Pacific; and the music of charity swelling in high and noble anthems through every Odd Fellows' temple and lodge room in all the land! And hence, especially, your gratitude; hence your thanksgiving to-day; hence the gratitude and thanksgiving rising in concert at this moment from bands of looking brethren assembled in every town and village and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Yet we must not, however, anticipate. I shall, in the progress of my address, advert to these topics again. Only now, my brethren, I would greet you in the House of God in this service, and would join my heart and voice with yours in its duties and exercises. 'Tis a proper and becoming service. A profitable and delightful one I trust it may be; and that, as its result, the cause of virtue and benevolence may be greatly furthered and promoted in the land and among men, is my sincere and hearty prayer.

God is love! A brief but exceedingly comprehensive statement is this, the consideration of which is eminently proper on this occasion. The great foundation principle, the chief corner-stone of your Order, as I have just said, is *love*. Your motto gives it to us as the central virtue, out of which spring, and around which radiate, both friendship and truth. In your chosen and expressive symbol, it is the middle link, joined at each end by another, dependent for its strength and virtue upon it wholly. Can there be any friendship without love? Can there be any truth without it? And so all your teachings, all your brotherhood and benevolence, recognize this great principle and proceed from it. See, therefore, God is love! and being such, He is your Lord, whom you to-day, in this service, confess and adore, and in the contemplation of whose character in this aspect